

See YOUTH, Page 5







## Mirror Flaw Means Telescope Camera Will Not Be Usable

By Warren E. Leary

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The major flaw discovered in the main light-gathering mirror of the \$1.5 billion Hubble Space Telescope means that a camera that was to perform 40 percent of the craft's scientific work will not be usable, NASA officials said.

Some of the instruments on the telescope will be unaffected by the problem, but the wide-field and planetary camera will be virtually useless. And a camera for making extremely precise images of faint objects will not function as designers had hoped.

Astronomers hoped that these cameras, orbiting far above the Earth's atmosphere, would collect light coming from near the edge of the universe.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced Wednesday that the flaw had been confirmed and that it was likely to cripple the telescope's abilities until a shuttle crew can make repairs in 1993. Four other instruments on the craft will suffer less, officials said.

NASA engineers said that there was distortion in one of the two mirrors used to focus light aboard the orbiting observatory, but they were not sure which one.

Although there may be ways for ground controllers to compensate for some of the problems caused by the distortion, a permanent correction in the largest and most complex scientific instrument ever put in space will probably have to wait until the repair mission.

"It's a tragedy," said Sidney C. Wolff, director of the National Optical Astronomy Observatories in Tucson, Arizona.

But Ray Villard, a spokesman for the Space Telescope Institute in Baltimore, which will analyze Hubble data, said all was not lost.

"Obviously we're not pleased," he said. "But we don't see this as diminishing the science mission of the telescope. It will call for a shift of the kinds of observations and when you do them."

Jean Olivier, deputy project manager, said the cause of the problem was unknown. But he said engineers suspect that one of the two mirrors was made to slightly incorrect specifications.

"We don't know if it's on the primary or secondary mirror yet," he said. "But it looks like a test-book-perfection aberration that is perfectly symmetrical."

A second generation of instruments was already being built for the Hubble and engineers say they can be outfitted with the equivalent of prescription glasses to compensate for the defect, the same way glasses correct nearsightedness, said NASA's chief Hubble astronomer, Ed Weiler. Hubble's "glasses" will consist of adjustments in the shapes of small mirrors used to route the telescope's light rays into cameras.

Those instruments are scheduled to be installed by shuttle astronauts on missions now scheduled for 1993, 1996 and 1997. Officials said they are looking into the possibility of advancing the schedule. The telescope is expected to be in operation for 15 years.

Thomas J. Arcou, a spokesman for the company that made the mirrors, Hughes Danbury Optical Systems Inc., in Danbury, Connecticut, said an investigation was under way but that the company was not prepared to accept responsibility at this point.

Separately, each mirror tested perfectly before launching. Mr. Olivier said, and the flaw became apparent only when they were used together in space.

The mirrors were not tested in combination on the ground, Mr. Olivier said. Doing so would have required mounting them on an elaborate structure that would have cost additional hundreds of millions of dollars, he said.

Leonard Fisk, NASA associate director for space science, said the agency was forming a review board to investigate the matter. He said the events that led to the problem could have occurred 10 years ago, when the mirrors were being designed and made.

Mr. Olivier said that "it was well within the sensitivity of measuring instruments to see this error" when the mirrors were assembled and tested, and the review board would have to determine how the problem was missed.

The optical system consists of a 94.5-inch primary mirror made of precision-ground glass with an aluminum reflecting surface and a 12.2-inch secondary mirror.

Light comes through the telescope's aperture, hits the large mirror and is reflected to the secondary mirror mounted 16 feet away. From the secondary mirror, the light is focused back through a hole in the center of the primary mirror where it reaches the instruments.

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DISARMAMENT, IN THE CONTRA STYLE — Israel Galeano, known as Comandante Franklin, waving his rifle as he became the first of about 100 rebel leaders to hand over their weapons during a ceremony marking the end of eight years of civil war in Nicaragua. Looking on were President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro and Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo.

## Jury Sees Tape of Barry Smoking Crack

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Jurors in the drug and perjury trial of Marion S. Barry Jr. watched a videotape Thursday that according to prosecutors shows the mayor smoking crack, a potent form of cocaine, the night of his arrest in an FBI sting.

The tape shows Mr. Barry inhaling twice from a pipe and, a few moments later, FBI agents bursting into the room and arresting him. "I didn't do anything," Mr. Barry said, uttering a string of expletives. "I've been set up."

FBI cameras hidden in a downtown hotel room recorded Mr. Barry's visit to the room of a longtime companion, Rasheeda Moore, on Jan. 18.

The tape shows Mr. Barry expressing reluctance to inhale unless Ms. Moore did so first — an important development in view of his assertions that he was the victim of government entrapment.

Mr. Barry looked at the cocaine and then said, "I don't know." Ms. Moore said, "You do it." Mr. Barry replied, "No."

At one point Mr. Barry said, "How does this work?" and Ms. Moore responded, "What?" A few moments later, he inhaled from the pipe.

The tape was played after a morning of testimony from Ms. Moore, a former model, about the events of the night. Jurors earlier heard tape-recorded phone calls of her coaxing him to come to her hotel room.

"There are too many nosy roses around," a reluctant Mr. Barry complained in one call.

"I don't like to go in hotel rooms," the mayor said in another call a short time later. He suggested meeting downstairs in the main part of the Vista International.

But the mayor also told the former model that he wanted to make love to her. In the end, he agreed to go to her room, according to the recorded calls.

"Come up," Ms. Moore invited. She said she was in her room eating "crab and soup."

"I will be there in about five minutes," Mr. Barry replied in the recording played for jurors.

He was arrested in Ms. Moore's room after agents videotaped him smoking from the pipe. Ms. Moore had been given the crack by an FBI agent.

She had initiated contact with the mayor by leaving messages at his office early that evening.

Mr. Barry's attorney, R. Kenneth Mundy, has said the government entrapped the mayor.

Before the phone-call tapes were played, Ms. Moore testified that she was a recovering alcoholic and cocaine addict.

She began cooperating with the government last year, partly out of concern for the city, she testified. Ms. Moore says she and the mayor used cocaine, opium or marijuana more than 100 times.

"We have a leader who is not able to lead properly," she said, adding that the lack of leadership was "going to trickle down to the people."

She testified that Mr. Barry had admitted to her that his cocaine abuse was affecting his performance as a public servant. She also expressed concern for his health.

Ms. Moore first took the stand on Wednesday, describing a two-year extramarital relationship with the mayor in which she said she had used drugs with him in 21 locations in the Washington area.

She said she and the mayor talked about their addiction and about the mayor's desire to "get his life in order and stop using it."

■ 'Run, Barry, Run' In an address before about 17,000 people at the Washington Convention Center, Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, urged Mr. Barry to run for a fourth term as mayor. The Washington Post reported.

"I don't want the mayor to stop," Mr. Farrakhan said to the applauding crowd Wednesday. "I want the mayor to run. Barry, run." He termed Mr. Barry a "repentant soul" who was "under attack."

## Victims Tell of Attacks After Rape of N.Y. Jogger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Four people accosted in Central Park by a group of youths last year have described in court their terror and outrage when the youths descended on them.

"I was terrified," said Robert Garner, who testified Wednesday that the youths pushed and punched him while he was jogging. "I thought I was going to die."

Testifying at the trial of three youths charged in the rape and attempted murder of a female jogger, Mr. Garner and two other men described how they were accosted shortly after the woman was attacked on April 19, 1989.

Patricia Dean, an advertising executive, told the jury how she and a friend were surrounded and attacked while riding a tandem bicycle. "I was terrified," she said. "They were grabbing at my legs and pushing at my shoulder. They were making animal noises, sort of grunting." The couple escaped by pedaling furiously, she said.

In each incident, the victims said they could not identify their attackers. The police have said up to 30 youths were involved.

## Violence Is Again Growing in Guatemala

By Lindsey Gruson

New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — Five months before elections, Guatemala is being swept by growing waves of political violence and human rights abuses.

Prominent business officials, politicians, diplomats and human rights campaigners have been killed or have disappeared.

More frequently the victims are less well known — students, teachers, unionists, religious workers and members of peasant groups.

"We have a culture of violence and that's hard to overcome," said an opposition member of the Guatemalan National Assembly. "We

all expected a civilian government would change it. But nothing happened. The mentality still plagues us because the criminals, the assassins and the kidnappers are still among us, still are members of the army and the police."

In the first four days of this month alone, 15 assassinations were reported by Central America Report, a Guatemala news weekly. Seven other bodies were found near Guatemala City.

In the most publicized recent case, Luis Miguel Solís Pajaro, a member of the National Council of Displaced, a refugee advocacy group, was kidnapped on May 3 while visiting the capital. At least two other members of his family had previously disappeared.

The kidnapping of Mr. Solís occurred two days after the assassination of José María Lacayatz, a leader of the Council of Ethnic Communities Rujmuj Jumm, an organization working on behalf of Indians.

The abuses have not reached the level they did during much of the 16 years of military rule preceding the inauguration of President Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo in 1986.

But the rising toll has raised questions about Guatemala's claim to be a developing democracy. Many Western diplomats say that two rightist coup attempts led Mr. Cerezo to cede most power to the armed forces and that the president is now little more than a facade for continued military rule.

"Human-rights abuses have essentially been viewed as a public

relations problem under President Cerezo," America's Watch, the New York monitor, has said. "The military remains a law unto itself and human rights violations have risen sharply. Instead of bringing the perpetrators to justice, the Cerezo administration has consistently tolerated and, worse still, apologized for unspeakable abuses committed by the men the president supposedly commands."

Some rights advocates assert that the president's seeming indifference to abuses amounts to complicity. They say there is enough evidence to implicate Guatemalan intelligence officers in the kidnapping and murder in January of Hector Quetzil Colindres, a leader of El Salvador's leftist National Revolutionary Movement, and Glida Flores, a local political leader. But Mr. Cerezo's Western diplomats said, has declined several requests to take action.

Although even close advisers acknowledge that the president does not control the military, they say he has made progress in building a free society.

"He's changed the culture of violence to one of negotiations," said José Luis Chea, an academic and a former deputy minister and ambassador. "The situation is changing a little bit at a time. The great achievement of Cerezo in history is that the right will vanish by institutional means."

A government rights office has been set up. Dissent, although dangerous, is no longer tantamount to suicide. Neither is organizing. Labor demonstrations and strikes are now almost common.

Under intense international pressure, the military five years ago agreed to allow free elections.

Mr. Cerezo had promised to bring the military under civilian control. His landslide election in 1985 had been widely seen as the end of a national nightmare.

## The Trials of Have-Half Bush

On Tax and Other Issues, He Is Forced to Bite the Bullet

By Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — George Bush's decision to acknowledge the need for higher taxes marks a new phase in his presidency, say a variety of outsiders as well as some of his own advisers.

The tax decision is the most striking example of the evolution, but it's not the only one. So, too, were Mr. Bush's less visible struggles over civil rights, parental leave and environmental issues. Suddenly this summer, he found that he could not avoid a series of tough decisions that had never been forecast in his presidential campaign.

Over the past month as a number of issues closed in on him, Mr. Bush has provided a study in the difficulty of reconciling campaign promises with governing. His familiar desire to make decisions by splitting the difference — what friends call the "have-half Bush" — has been challenged by the need to make difficult choices. Over these, the president has struggled alone.

● To a group of Western politicians, on choosing between protection for the northern spotted owl and what some see as the potential loss of nearly 30,000 jobs in the

timber industry, he said he rejected those who would ignore "the economic consequences of the spotted owl decision." But, he said, "I also reject those who do not recognize their obligation to protect our delicate ecosystem. Common sense tells us to find a needed balance."

● To a group of civil-rights leaders who were pressing for his support for the Civil Rights Act of 1990, he said, "I want to sign a civil-rights bill" but "I won't sign a quota bill."

● Responding to questions on how he could abandon his campaign pledge to ensure that women not lose jobs because of pregnancy or family crisis, Mr. Bush said that pledge "did not go to what they call mandated benefits." When he made the pledge, said the White House press secretary, Marilyn Fitzwater, it may not have been stated but was "implied" that Mr. Bush wanted companies to protect these jobs on a voluntary basis.

● On questions about why he was breaking what many viewed as his fundamental campaign pledge by agreeing to the need for tax increases, Mr. Bush thus far has offered no explanation. But Mr. Fitzwater gave an explanation that aides say fits all campaign divergences equally. He said Tuesday: "We feel he said the right thing then and he's saying the right thing now. Everything we said was true then and it's true now."

Early in Mr. Bush's presidency, Robert M. Teeter, his campaign pollster and an important political adviser, described hopes for the first months of the Bush presidency in terms of a savings account.

With no major crisis to solve, Mr. Teeter said, Mr. Bush would not have to "spend" his political capital early by making tough choices. Instead, he could reach out to minorities, women, the environmental community and others who

had been alienated from the Republican Party to make new deposits to his popularity account. He could draw on these deposits when the tough times came.

Another Republican said that Ronald Reagan, as a candidate, "had an agenda, an ideology and a crusade. Because he was the ideology that Bush is not," the official added, "Reagan didn't have to make all these tough calls because they never got to him. No one would suggest to Reagan that the protection of the spotted owl in any way was worth 30,000 jobs. He just never campaigned as the environmental president, so it was no problem."

Mr. Bush, one source said, "ran a campaign as a class president. I like everyone and everyone should like me. And everything will be great."

Now, said the official, "it's not the senior class he's running, it's the country. Sometimes it's just not that easy. This is one of them."

Mr. Bush's advisers, and even some Democratic strategists, predict that although some of his decisions will peel off support, broken campaign pledges will not doom him if the economy holds up and he is seen as having taken the lead in maintaining economic health.

It is axiomatic among most experts that a good economy ensures Republican retention of the White House outside of war or major scandal. "If the economy is in trouble," said a Bush adviser, "it is the only issue and you are in trouble. Nobody will care if you're the education president or the spotted owl president. Nobody will care if you promised to solve global warming and it's not solved yet."

Conversely, said the adviser, if the economy is in good shape, "you have a cushion. You can take some risks. You can make some decisions some people won't like." That, the adviser said, is why Mr. Bush, weighing his tax pledge over the fears for the economy, had to do what he did.

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By Samuel Abt, deputy editor of the *International Herald Tribune*, and author of *In High Gear and Breakaway: On the Road with the Tour de France*.

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## Moscow Radicals See Split

### Leaders Predict A Party Schism

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Communist radicals said Thursday that they had virtually given up hope for a major overhaul of the Soviet Communist Party and predicted a schism at the party congress next week, despite Mikhail S. Gorbachev's appeals for unity.

"In reality, despite many of the leaders' statements, the Communist Party has shown it is simply incapable of reforming itself," said Vladimir Lyenko, a spokesman for Democratic Platform, a grouping of party liberals.

Mr. Lyenko spoke as hard-liners appeared to be consolidating their strength before the 28th Congress of the Communist Party, due to open in the Kremlin on Monday. He said Democratic Platform would fight for its views at the national congress, but "if it proves impossible, there will be a statement that either the Communist Party has split or a new party is starting."

Another Democratic Platform leader, Stepan Sulakshin, said he expected more than 2 million of the party's 19 million members to quit.

Democratic Platform has the backing of only about 100 of 4,700 delegates at the congress, according to preliminary counts, but it is believed to have much wider support in the party rank-and-file.

Mr. Gorbachev, speaking last week to a congress of Communists from the Russian republic, said a split in the party would be "a gift" to opponents of his reforms.

Mr. Lyenko criticized a proposed new set of party rules published Thursday in the party daily Pravda, as well as a draft of the party program published Wednesday.

The new documents make a pretense at change, he said, but retained "wholly in the old spirit" retaining tight discipline over the party, forbidding factions and refusing to remove party cells from workplaces.

Democratic Platform wants the party to allow factions, relinquish its vast assets, remove itself from direct management of the country and become a traditional parliamentary party.

Vladimir A. Medvedev, who is in charge of party ideology, said the leadership had tried to accommodate Democratic Platform as it drafted the new rules and program.

The proposed rules would make several significant changes in the workings of the Communist Party political machine:

• The party leader would be called the chairman instead of the general secretary and be elected directly by the congress instead of the 249-member Central Committee.

• The collective leadership would be called the Presidium instead of the Politburo. It is expected to be enlarged from its current dozen members to include the heads of the 15 republic parties.

• The Central Committee could be replenished in between congresses. That would make its membership much more fluid.

• Party leaders could not be elected to more than two terms in a row.



POLISH FARMERS VENT THEIR ANGER AT WARSAW — Farmers barring a government employee at the main entrance to the Ministry of Agriculture in Warsaw on Thursday during a protest over the agricultural policy of the Solidarity-led government.

## YOUTH: The Indifferent U.S. Generation of the '90s

(Continued from page 1)

formed as older people. In 1990, that is no longer the case.

And the report last year by People for the American Way, a lobby and research organization, concludes that there is "a citizenship crisis" in which "America's youth are alarmingly ill-prepared to keep democracy alive in the 1990s and beyond."

"I don't think many people my age group are very concerned," said Susan Zeller, 22.

"They're only concerned about issues that affect them," she said. "When the drinking age went up, quite a few people were upset."

The decline in voting shows that what seems to be a general problem is, in fact, most heavily concentrated among the young.

The new generation, for whom Vietnam is a history lesson and Watergate is a blurry childhood memory, seems to have adopted the cynicism of parents and older siblings without going through the activism and disappointments that produced such cynicism.

Not one of the young people interviewed in Columbus had a good word to say about politics or politicians. But unlike older people, who often express anger about news about sloth or corruption in government, the young people in Columbus seem to be reporting it as a well-known fact. "Most politicians are liars," Deborah Roberts, 29, said.

The American Way report noted that the young people seemed to have a half-formed understanding of citizenship, stressing rights but ignoring responsibilities. The national study examined young people's attitudes about public affairs.

When asked to define citizenship, one of the youths, Shonda

Wolfe, said it meant the right not to be harassed by the police.

Nancy Radcliffe-Spurgeon, 24, a student at Ohio State University, said she thought that many of the attitudes of her generation were based on feeling safe. "It's easy to isolate yourself when you think things are going pretty well for you," she said.

Occasionally, someone in an interview would mention voting. None of the young people included in their definition of good citizenship running for office, attending a community board meeting, studying an issue, signing a petition, writing a letter to the governor or going to a rally.

But the young people are aware that some of their attitudes are a product of different times. "When people your age were out there, there was a lot more strife," Jeff Broderick, a 22-year-old senior at Ohio State, told a 36-year-old visitor.

The issues that do get the new generation's attention almost always involve government interference in personal freedoms.

For example, the young people generally favored access to abortion, and a few were upset by efforts to cut federal funds for artwork that was deemed obscene. Their concern about the arts was not surprising because in interviews the young people showed that their main contact with the world was through culture.

Mr. Broderick, for example, said that he first became aware of the apartheid system of racial segregation in South Africa through a song. But his experience was more the exception than the rule.

The director of surveys for Times Mirror, Andrew Kohut, said there was a new generation gap, in which those under the age of 30 were separated by their lack of knowl-

edge and interest from those over the age of 30.

Mr. Kohut said that people in their 30s and 40s were disenchanted with the world, but that they remained aware. But he said that those under 30 were "not so much disillusioned as disinterested."

Miss Roberts says that she still reads newspapers. "There's more bad news on the front page," she said, explaining why she does not read it. "I like to go to the local news; it's the fun news."

Attitudes like Miss Roberts's are having a considerable effect on the press, according to Mr. Kohut. The number of people who read newspapers is declining in general, but that number has plunged among the young people. Even viewing of traditional television news by the young is also shown to be down.

"The generation gap in news and information is playing out in politics in very significant ways," Mr. Kohut said. "The 30-second commercial spot is a particularly appropriate medium for the MTV generation."

## Demjanjuk Lawyer Says Witness Can Clear Him

Reuters

JERUSALEM — John Demjanjuk's lawyer concluded an appeal to the Supreme Court on Thursday by stating that he had found a witness in the Soviet Union who could prove that his client was not the Nazi death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible."

The lawyer, Yoram Sheftel, asked the court for six months to assemble new evidence. Mr. Demjanjuk was sentenced to death in 1988. Chief Justice Meir Shamgar said the five-judge panel would discuss the request.

## VILNIUS: A Call for Talks

(Continued from page 1)

compromise, "both sides could save prestige."

"We stated very clearly that the negotiations would be bilateral, from the same status," Mr. Landsbergis said.

Several speakers in parliament denounced Mrs. Prunskiene's appeal and said the declaration of independence should not be frozen under any circumstances.

"This declaration is a holy act from us all," said Pranas Razumaitis, 82, an academic invited to address the chamber.

"Fifty thousand people who lost their lives in the years of resistance gave their blood for independence," Mr. Razumaitis said. "A moratorium would be tantamount to making the president of the Soviet Union president of Lithuania again."

The nationalist Sajudis organization, which holds a majority in parliament, rejects a freeze and demonstrators have gathered regularly outside the parliament building to protest the idea.

A Lithuanian government spokeswoman, Rita Dapkus, said Thursday that the 142 deputies in the parliament had been receiving telegrams on the issue, all opposing the moratorium. But she said there were indications many Lithuanians would support the freeze.

After Mrs. Prunskiene and Mr. Landsbergis spoke, the legislators began considering different versions that would amend the call for a moratorium.

Parliament adjourned after about three hours of debate and is due to resume on Friday. There was no indication when a vote would take place. (Reuters, UPI)

## AID: U.S. Reconsiders

(Continued from page 1)

and support for Soviet membership in the International Monetary Fund.

The administration is also adopting a more tolerant attitude toward West Germany and other European countries that are prepared to grant or lend Moscow some of the \$15 billion to \$20 billion it is seeking.

Behind the administration's shift, officials said, are pressures from West Germany to give Moscow economic aid in return for its accepting the idea of a united Germany joining NATO and pressures from other European allies for the West to back — with cash — its professions of good will for President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's liberalization program.

Also contributing to a change in the administration's attitude was a mounting concern that a collapse of the Soviet economy could weaken the fledgling democracies of Eastern Europe.

Margaret Tutwiler, the State Department spokesman, said Wednesday, "We believe the success of perestroika depends fundamentally on Soviet choices, but the West can help the Soviets through this difficult period."

"We expect there will be a discussion on this subject" with the European Community and at the economic summit meeting in Houston, she said.

With that in mind, discussions have begun within the administration on whether the Western alliance can reach understandings by which West Germany and France would give financial aid or credits to Moscow while the United States and others limit their help to technical assistance.

There appear to be differences on the issue among senior officials of the Bush administration.

Secretary Baker and the president have cited the political and economic difficulties of granting aid to Moscow but have clearly gone out of their way not to rule anything out.

By contrast, Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney has emphasized that as long as Moscow is spending "enormous amounts of its national wealth on military hardware" it would be a mistake for the West to give economic assistance.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany asked his 11 colleagues in the European Community on Tuesday to consider a \$15 billion Western aid package for the Soviet Union.

He was backed by President Francois Mitterrand of France, but strongly opposed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

The European leaders decided to study Soviet needs and make proposals for short-term credits and longer-term support for economic restructuring.

But in the United States, there is less political support for aid at a time when the administration is under pressure to hold down spending.

Also, until the Soviet Union enacts legislation freezing extradition, various U.S. laws prevent the government from providing trade benefits, government guaranteed credits or Export-Import Bank loans to Moscow.

Japan Defers Soviet Aid

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Thursday that Japan would not immediately take part in a joint French-West German plan to provide economic aid to the Soviet Union, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

## East Germany Clears Obstacle To Forces Cuts

Reuters

VIENNA — East Germany proposed Thursday that the two German states agree to a unified ceiling on the size of their standing armies, clearing another obstacle to East-West talks on curbing nonnuclear forces in Europe.

Frank Marczinek, East German secretary of state for disarmament and defense, said both countries should agree to an upper limit to be set by other parties to the talks on Conventional Forces in Europe being held in Vienna.

Alternatively the limits could be self-imposed.

But he ruled out a Soviet proposal that both German armies be limited to a maximum of 200,000 to 250,000 troops.

West German diplomats said there was "a high degree of agreement" between the two Germans.

The West German Bundeswehr has about 450,000 men. East Germany has 95,000 troops and 47,000 civilian employees, Mr. Marczinek said.

Western diplomats said the Soviet demand that the combined strength of both Germanys be capped was one of its main conditions for completing the Vienna talks this year.

## NATO: Nuclear Policy

(Continued from page 1)

decided at this summit and maybe won't even get taken up. Nuclear weapons have helped keep the peace for 40 years."

A West German official confirmed that "we will not go public with our concerns" about the nuclear policy "but will insist internally that everything remains open" for discussion at a later date.

Several officials said allied governments were debating whether to restate a longstanding promise that the West would not be the first to use any type of weapon, either nuclear or conventional, in Europe — a policy that leaves open the possibility of nuclear preemption during combat.

■ Gesture to Moscow

President Bush has hinted that NATO leaders at the summit meeting next week will draw up proposals for a nonaggression declaration with the Warsaw Pact, Reuters reported from London.

In a session at the White House with European correspondents, Mr. Bush said he believed the declaration would help ease Moscow's fears over a 16-nation alliance that included a united Germany.

But he said leaders of the Western alliance meeting in London next Thursday and Friday would not go as far as a formal nonaggression treaty, an idea that was floated by the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, at the end of his meetings with Mr. Bush in May.

## ISRAEL: A New Shamir Rejection

(Continued from page 1)

tions with Israel as a first step in any renewed peace process.

Mr. Shamir did not rule out further negotiations involving Israel, the United States and Egypt on the possibility of talks with the Palestinians. He said that Israel was willing to negotiate the composition of a Palestinian delegation on a name-by-name basis.

But the Israeli insistence on excluding Palestinians who come from Jerusalem or from outside the territories in effect eliminates the Israeli concern over the Egyptian and the United States sought to create last year between Israeli and Palestinian positions on talks.

Mr. Shamir's stout resistance to Mr. Baker's terms caused the breakdown of his previous centrist coalition government in March.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## The Object of Sanctions

Nelson Mandela is a politician as well as a hero. He earned an U.S. Congress by stressing themes that unite his anti-apartheid campaign with America's own struggles to broaden democracy. He praised Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln and called the roll of the African-American champions of freedom. The one jarring moment came when, having urged that sanctions remain in force, he suggested that his followers be the judge of when to lift them.

The need for sanctions against South Africa is not in dispute. They were imposed in 1986 over Ronald Reagan's veto, and President Bush supports them. The legislation defines realistic tests for ending penalties that have cost South Africa billions in lost loans and investment. Mr. Mandela would go further, insisting that it is up to the "people of South Africa," meaning its black majority, to determine when "profound changes have occurred and an irreversible process achieved."

Taken literally, that means changing the rules at the expense of President Frederik W. de Klerk, South Africa's other liberating politician. Mr. Mandela says it would be a mistake to reward Mr. de Klerk for repairing wrongs that should never have occurred. But the purpose of sanctions is to squeeze apartheid, not to undercut a leader committed to change. Mr. de Klerk faces

hostile white conservatives who claim he has nothing to show for his reforms, not even a renunciation of violence by Mr. Mandela's African National Congress.

By law, sanctions can be ended when South Africa complies with four of five conditions. Mr. de Klerk has fully met one requirement by legalizing all political parties. He has released many but not all political prisoners, suspended emergency rule in most of South Africa but not in Natal Province, and agreed to good-faith negotiations to establish a nonracial democracy. And laws imposing segregation are being repealed, though no timetable for abolishing apartheid has been set.

The object of sanctions is to encourage this movement. America's purpose is to promote peaceful change, not to take sides with contending movements or leaders. According to Mr. Mandela is neither an endorsement of the African National Congress nor a rebuff to Mr. de Klerk. It pays tribute instead to all victims of a malignant system, and to those striving to transform it.

Moving the goal posts makes no sense. This is especially so since Mr. Mandela himself has been notably vague about conditions for his own movement's ending its "armed struggle," feeding suspicions that hurt his cause as well as Mr. de Klerk's.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Why Taxes Must Rise

Tax increases have now become essential and urgent for reasons that neither President Bush nor his opposition has found convenient to explain. In coming weeks you will hear suggestions (from Republicans) that it is all the result of reckless social spending to win elections, or (from Democrats) that it is all the result of reckless tax cuts for the same halfhearted purpose. It is true that the Reagan tax cuts were overdone, but there is much more to it than that.

Over the years, the federal tax system has eroded severely. There has in fact been a long run-up in social spending over the past couple of decades, but vastly the greatest part of it has been in two programs, Social Security and Medicare, which are supported by their own taxes. If you set them aside, you will find that in proportion to the size of the economy, as measured by the gross national product, other federal spending is about where it was two decades ago. But if you set aside the earmarked taxes that support those two programs, you will see a sharp change in federal revenues over those same 20 years.

The personal income tax is rising less in relation to GNP, but only a little less. Much more significant, revenues from the corporate income tax have dropped dramatically — and, incidentally, most of that happened before Ronald Reagan came to Washington. Part of it is the result of changes in the tax law, but much of it reflects corporations' increasing sophistication in avoiding taxes.

Similarly, the receipts from federal excise taxes have been falling in relation to GNP for many years because Congress has not adjusted them for inflation. Congress could raise \$30 billion a year simply by putting the excise taxes — on big ones are levied on gasoline, alcohol and tobacco — back where they were, in relation to Americans' incomes, in the late 1960s.

Mr. Reagan believed, deeply but incorrectly, that economic growth would eventually generate the revenues, even at present tax rates, to balance the budget. Mr. Bush was following that assumption when he made his famous pledge of no new taxes. But the past six months have been savagely unkind to that frail hope. In January, the White House cheerily forecast a deficit of \$124 billion this year, \$63 billion next year and a balanced budget by 1993. This month the Congressional Budget Office estimated that under present policy the deficit will be \$195 billion this year, \$230 billion next year (including \$70 billion for the S&L cleanup), and still close to \$200 billion in 1993.

Numbers like that imply either much faster inflation or sky-high interest rates. Their impact on the world's financial markets is more than any president could responsibly risk. That is why Mr. Bush and the Democrats are now gingerly beginning to talk about repairing the leaks and the erosion in the American federal tax system.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Will Soccer Be the Same?

The World Cup competition is held every four years to settle the issue of which nation has the best soccer team on earth. It is a time when passions run high. Whole countries shut down for the day to watch their teams play, then stay open all night celebrating if they win. There are occasional suicides by followers of losing teams, and here and there a disappointed fan will fire a revolver at his television set. On the German-Dutch border this week, rowdy fans hurled bricks and insults at one another — a continuation of soccer by other means — after West Germany's team defeated the Netherlands in the current World Cup competition.

Through it all, Americans have remained steadfastly uninterested in the sport the rest of the world calls football — partly because for 40 years no team from the United States qualified for the competition. This spring, however, things were different: Americans made it into the tournament for the first time since 1950 and acquitted themselves pretty well, despite being eliminated in the first round. True, they began by suffering a thumping at the hands of Czechoslovakia and concluded with a loss to Austria that turned into a brawl and may have been the biggest setback to U.S.-Austrian relations since Kurt Waldheim. But in between there was a noble effort against the highly regarded Italian team, which the Americans lost by only a 1-0 score while winning the respect of the home crowd.

Unfortunately it did not translate into a ground swell of soccer interest back in the United States: The TV ratings showed that

less than 2 percent of viewers watched the game there, compared with 82 percent in Italy. Plainly, America has a way to go in soccer appreciation, especially considering that just four years from now the United States will itself be playing host to the World Cup competition.

Soccer probably deserves better from Americans. It has some admirable features, despite its many scoreless ties and mystifying distinctions about when it's O.K. to trip the other guy. For one thing, World Cup games can be played only on natural turf, which would seem to rule out domed stadiums. For another, the game has no time-outs to allow waves of commercials to wash over the screen.

But hold on a minute. The FIFA, soccer's governing body, has just announced that American domed stadiums will be considered as sites for some of the 1994 games if natural grass can be maintained in them. It has also been reported that the sport's governors are considering breaking up the first round. True, they began by suffering a thumping at the hands of Czechoslovakia and concluded with a loss to Austria that turned into a brawl and may have been the biggest setback to U.S.-Austrian relations since Kurt Waldheim. But in between there was a noble effort against the highly regarded Italian team, which the Americans lost by only a 1-0 score while winning the respect of the home crowd.

Unfortunately it did not translate into a ground swell of soccer interest back in the United States: The TV ratings showed that

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### The Politics of Rice

The Japanese insistence that rice is the symbol of their nation's heart and soul has made the grain a staple not only of the nation's tables, but also of its contentious trade relations. Tokyo's refusal to lift a controversial ban on rice imports poses a major obstacle to winding up current multilateral trade talks.

It is an old, familiar argument from the Japanese. Rice cultivation over thousands of years has become the cornerstone for "Yamato-damashi," or Japan's spirit, and of the nation's culture. Being self-sufficient in rice also is important to the nation's food

security, they say. Myth notwithstanding, rice is more sacred to the politics than to the culture of modern Japan. The ruling Liberal Democratic Party, beholden to rural agricultural voters, has long protected farmers with subsidies and the import ban.

Japan already is America's No. 1 foreign customer for agricultural exports. A liberalization of its rice ban would not result in an immediate deluge of foreign rice. It could provide the impetus for reallocation of farmlands to provide badly needed affordable housing and cheaper rice for Japanese consumers. That, indeed, would be a proud addition to their rice heritage.

—THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

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## Perforce, a Smaller American Role in NATO

By Ronald Steel

LOS ANGELES — A unified Germany will probably be in NATO — but will the United States? The question may seem odd. America, after all, created the Atlantic alliance, pays for most of it, and provides the nuclear umbrella that makes it credible. NATO without the United States is like the Holy Roman Empire without the Romans. But that is the point.

That entity — neither holy, nor Roman, nor an empire — thrived long after the Romans pulled up their tents and returned to their seven hills. The same could well be true of America's 50-year encampment in Western Europe. The United States helped put NATO together to protect its European allies from the Russians, but also for other reasons: to reassure them that America would keep watch over the Germans, and to prevent Europeans from once again dragging the United States into a war.

One purpose of NATO, in other words, was to mute Europe's endemic rivalries and to limit its ability to harm itself and others. This was done partly through an integrated command structure that put the West European armies (except that of obstreperous France) under U.S. command.

This worked fine for decades, as the Europeans recovered from war and focused their energies on getting rich. They kibitzed from the sidelines as the United States unleashed itself in two land wars in Asia, and they let Washington and Moscow jockey for influence in the Third World and argue about missiles at various talks from which they were excluded.

The trans-Atlantic arrangement started wobbling a few years ago, however, when U.S. taxpayers began wondering why half the Pentagon's budget went for subsidizing the defense of rich Europeans. And now it is seriously unraveling as the Soviet Union day by day transforms itself from a menacing ogre to one of the world's neediest cases.

NATO planners used to lie awake nights fearing the Soviet Union might march west; today their greatest fear is that it may collapse. Even if it does not, the revolutions in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have posed a new identity crisis for NATO.

The East Europeans want to join it. Mikhail Gorbachev wants it to disappear into an all-European security system. West Europeans want to keep it as an insurance policy, though whether against the Russians or the Germans they coyly refuse to say.

The Germans see no harm in NATO, particularly since they are likely to dominate it anyway. And the Americans persist in the assumption that somehow everything will continue more or less as before.

Here Washington may be in for a surprise. It was because of the Cold War and Europe's military dependency that the United States played such a powerful role in Europe. NATO is both the symbol and the instrument of that dependency. In a post-Cold War

Europe, NATO will be less important to Europeans. It will therefore also mean less to Americans.

With the threat of Soviet invasion virtually vanished, with U.S. forces eventually cut by two-thirds or more, with economic rather than military power calling the tune, an evolving Europe will be far less responsive to U.S. wishes. Even Europe's reliance on U.S. nuclear protection will loosen. To contain a weakened Russia, the French and British nuclear forces, with a German voice on the board of directors, may be deterrent enough.

The European Community will do its own negotiating with Moscow rather than letting President Bush do the talking. A unified Germany, as the powerhouse of the Community and the paymaster for Eastern Europe, will take the lead in forging a post-Cold War European diplomacy, one responsible to European rather than Atlantic concerns.

What place will there be for the United States in a Europe whose armed forces it can no longer control, whose economy is bigger than its own and whose citizens no longer feel de-



By TOMAS TONER (Heraldtribune), CHW Syndicate

## The Real Reason to Lift Sanctions

By Helen Suzman

JOHANNESBURG — In debating whether sanctions on South Africa should now be lifted, some people place the wrong emphasis on the subject.

First, too much importance has been given to the influence of sanctions on reform moves taking place in South Africa. Many far-reaching changes took place before the U.S. Anti-Apartheid Act of October 1986 was passed: legal recognition of black trade unions, for example, and the repeal of the laws that severely restricted blacks' mobility.

The main impetus to reform has been the escalating black resistance in South Africa to apartheid, as evidenced by strikes, boycotts and street protests, the growing impossibility of implementing apartheid laws in the teeth of the irresistible tide of urbanization, and the astronomical cost of administering a system designed to maintain racial segregation in a country where de facto economic integration is proceeding.

Second, the reason sanctions should be lifted is not to reward President Frederik W. de Klerk for moving to reverse measures that, as Nelson Mandela has correctly pointed out, should never have been imposed. It is to provide Mr. de Klerk with something positive with which to counter the dangerous upsurge of far-right opposition among whites who see nothing but a threat to their survival in Mr. de Klerk's reform movement.

Mr. Mandela says it is essential that reform be irreversible and that fundamental change take place before the pressure of sanctions be lifted. Yet the reform

process is already irreversible, though several laws that maintain the apartheid system remain on the books.

The pace at which apartheid will be dismantled will be largely determined by the availability of investment capital. Black leaders believe that markets lost to South Africa through sanctions will be regained, and that companies that have divested from South Africa will return, once power has been transferred from the white minority to the black majority.

Leaving aside this dubious possibility (made more dubious by African National Congress threats of nationalization), the real crux has been the drying up of investment capital from abroad and the refusal of U.S. banks to roll over loans — a decision based on risk assessment rather than on morality.

If the demise of apartheid is to be expedited, it is vital that South Africa have immediate access to the financial resources required for economic growth, irrespective of whether a black majority government or a nonracial government comes to power.

Education, training, jobs and housing, hitherto largely denied, must be provided for the burgeoning black population. Almost half a million young blacks enter the labor market in South Africa each year, and neither Mr. de Klerk nor Mr. Mandela will be able to check the violence and crime that will result if these young people are not gainfully employed and decently housed.

The writer is a former member of Parliament in South Africa and belongs to that country's Democratic Party. She contributed this view to The Washington Post.

## Farewell, Canada! We'll Miss the Way You Were

By William Pfaff

PARIS — So long, Canada! It's more than a little upsetting to see you go. It has always been reassuring to those of us born below the 49th parallel that you were up there, in the cold — reliable, sensible.

We Americans — we appropriated that name, of course, which was unfair, but that's just the point, isn't it? We Americans have seen you as the solid consensus, the unwavering Americans. But you had glamour too, which you did not perhaps realize. The glamour of Mounties and trappers and the Far North and the West, certainly, but of your European connections as well.

We lost our West — murdered the Indians, overgrazed and overplowed the land into dust. Now we are de-treering it. You sent your Redcoats to police and bring order to the West — singing, we were led to suppose, a neat baritone while going about it. How impressive to have won the West your way!

But that is one of the things you meant to us. You have shown us how things might otherwise, and intelligently, be done. You have a national health service. A small matter, of course, but how civilized, of you! Most developed countries have one, naturally, but in North America? Yes, there it is, in Canada.

And you have CBC, civilized radio and television. U.S. broadcast-

ing goes steadily crazier and junkier, sweeping viewers toward that intellectual-sensory Black Hole which seems the American destiny. A smoking extinction where the lower 48 once lay.

You Canadians seem to think of yourselves as dull. Most of those I meet seem faintly apologetic. They would not for a moment renounce their Canadianness, but faced with an American they seem to feel that they have to furnish an explanation.

Yet to my generation of (fewer) Americans, Canada has been the last frontier — the Far North, virgin forests and lakes, cold northern seas, the Northwest Passage. Land of heroes. That last may strike you as odd. But Canadians went off to war in 1914 and 1940. We south of the border nursed our resentments about Europe, wondered what was in the war for us in 1940-41 — until we had no choice.

Those who wanted to be heroes caught the trains for Canada — the RCAF, the RCN, the Princess Pats and rifle regiments. I went to the Far East in 1952 on a troop transport that had just taken Canadian replacements to Korea. The crew had not really got over it. The Canadian battalions were a tough crowd.

Quebec was part of it for us. The French! We knew very well about the Frenchies. They explored the better part of our northern lakes and forests and the Mississippi Valley, leaving French place names behind: Eau Claire, La Crosse, Detroit, Prairie du Chien, Des Moines, St. Louis — on down to Louisiana, where our "Cajuns" are your Acadians. In the parochial schools we read about the Blackrobes and the Jesuit Marjarys. We knew about Wolfe and Montcalm, and the Plains of Abraham.

We know about the Frenchies above all because they pulled our national chestnuts out of the fire: There were more French troops at the Battle of Yorktown than there were Americans. The French fleet bestowed independence upon the American colonies — our American colonies.

You are our living connection with our past, because you are the ones who chose to keep up the old connections. There you have been, still fighting for King and Motherland! It was something of a wrench for us too when you let that connection fade. One understands the Australians telling the English to bugger off. The English always despised them, and left them in the lurch in 1941.

You are our living connection with our past, because you are the ones who chose to keep up the old connections. There you have been, still fighting for King and Motherland! It was something of a wrench for us too when you let that connection fade. One understands the Australians telling the English to bugger off. The English always despised them, and left them in the lurch in 1941.

## Albania and America: Talking Again

By C. L. Sulzberger

TIRANA, Albania — President Ramiz Alia believes that U.S.-Albanian relations will probably be restored this year, and he seems pleased by the prospect. Although he acknowledges that his state's development owes much to Marxist thinking, he appears to be down on Moscow at the moment and unexpectedly up on Washington.

The United States has historically had a "good attitude" toward Albania, he said. While Albania was being occupied by the Turks, Fan Noli, an advocate of independence who was later to become prime minister, found support for the cause in America. Mr. Alia noted. "And at the 1918 Versailles peace conference, President Wilson defended Albanian integrity against Germany."

The United States, he said, was Albania's "de facto ally" during World War II, and it was only later that the two broke relations.

"But this year relations probably will be restored," Mr. Alia said. "Diplomats from both sides have been negotiating. Certainly from our side we believe restoration could happen."

Whatever shape Albania's opening to the West takes, the country will maintain its national character and its own approach to socialism, President Alia said.

"Albanian development has followed its national tendencies. It has

relied on its own customs, conditions and the nature of its people. They have not imitated others or accepted their recipes. Even today we march along our own road.

"We intend to build a new and just society. We call it 'socialism.' This means we want people to live by the sweat of their own brows, and they have already achieved a lot. No one can live by exploiting the sweat of others. We want people to be free. Only free people can serve the country honestly and also be friends of others. I am not afraid to call this 'Marxism-Leninism.'"

Albania, he made it clear, will not follow the path of its democratizing East European neighbors. "Albania is not like East European countries. There is no analogy with East Europe." That is not surprising, considering that, as he pointed out, "for 30 years we have had no ideological or political relations with East Europe."

I asked about the constraints on religion. "Religion," he insisted, "is wholly free in Albania — but its open, formal practice is banned. No churches are allowed."

He said that in Albania, unlike the case of Greece or Poland, "religion has not played a national role." The country's three million

inhabitants were long split between three "imported" religions. "Fan Noli was an Orthodox priest, but the Albanian people, who were 75 percent Muslim, elected him prime minister. He was an outstanding person."

"Everyone has the right to believe freely as he wishes," Mr. Alia said. "But our people finally decided not to have religious institutions."

He said that Albania had generally satisfactory relations with its neighbors. Relations with Greece, Mr. Alia said, are "basically good and could become very good." He said he was "optimistic" about relations with Italy, and that Albania "favors a democratic strong Italy."

But Albania is concerned about the situation in Yugoslavia. He said that the Yugoslav political, economic and ethnic crisis over Kosovo Province "threatens their unity and national integrity."

At present, he said, "there is a denial of every national right to the Albanians there — and this is contrary to the democratization process of Europe."

He added: "The disintegration of Yugoslavia could bring about a dangerous situation for the Balkans and all Europe. It presents a great danger for Albania."

The writer is a retired columnist for The New York Times.

## In Asia, Two Giants Bury the Ax

By Michael Williams

THACIA, New York — Diplomacy in Asia has moved quickly over the last year, with old enemies being put aside or buried. The Soviet Union achieved its long-sought rapprochement with China and seems close to opening diplomatic relations with South Korea. Now China and Indonesia, long estranged, are ready to sink their differences.

On Sunday, Ali Alatas, the Indonesian foreign minister, will arrive in Beijing for a four-day official visit, the first by an Indonesian minister in a quarter of a century. Two of Asia's giants will normalize relations, all but broken in 1967.

China has waited long for this development. Indonesia is the most important country in Asia with which Beijing has not had diplomatic links. For a time in the early 1960s under the late president Sukarno, Indonesia was China's most valued Asian ally.

The rupture in their relations, following an abortive leftist coup in Indonesia in 1965, prevented China from turning inward and undertaking a major reevaluation of its foreign policy. The attempt to construct an anti-imperialist alliance in the Third World, aimed at both the United States and the Soviet Union, died when Indonesia turned its back on China.

The failure of the 1965 coup, and the extermination of the Indonesian Communist Party, the PKI, then the third largest Marxist-Leninist party in the world, brought about a profound political realignment in Asia. Indonesia was wound up. This paved the way for the creation of ASEAN, which linked Indonesia in a program of regional cooperation with other non-Communist countries.

Moreover, events in Indonesia helped tilt the balance of power in the region in favor of the West. For China the abortive Indonesian coup was a disaster. At one stroke, Beijing lost influence with the world's fifth largest nation. China became a marginal player in Southeast Asia, issuing futile calls to the Indonesian people to rise in revolt against Suharto.

Such calls tended to lend weight to the claim by President Suharto, an army general who replaced Sukarno, that China played a major role in the 1965 coup attempt. Even today, Indonesia sees China as the main long-term threat to Southeast Asia.

For Indonesia, the issue of relations with Beijing has been complicated by the perception that China is not just a state, but a revolutionary model and guardian of an ethnic minority.

Long after Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines recognized China and established diplomatic ties, the Indonesian armed forces continued to harbor deep suspicions that Beijing had not abandoned its goal of fomenting communist movements in Southeast Asia.

Though many Indonesian Chinese have profited handsomely from President Suharto's administration, some Indonesian security authorities have questioned the long-term political loyalties of the ethnic Chinese. In the 1950s and 1960s, China assumed the role of protector of the Chinese minority. Indonesia has been determined never to allow that to happen again.

However, the ambitions of Indonesia to play a greater international role, and its sponsorship of several Cambodian peace initiatives, have been complicated by lack of diplomatic ties with China. The final breakthrough came in 1989 when President Suharto met Qian Qichen, the Chinese foreign minister, at the funeral of Emperor Hirohito in Tokyo. They agreed on a timetable to normalize relations.

On his return to Jakarta, President Suharto said that Beijing had met his conditions for normalization by agreeing not to assist PKI remnants and to observe the principles of "peaceful coexistence, mutual respect and noninterference."

Ali Alatas's China visit is expected to produce a formal announcement reopening diplomatic relations and embassies by year's end (a lead Singapore is expected to follow).

Concern that Indonesia might be isolated following rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union is believed to have been one of the factors that persuaded Beijing to re-establish links with Beijing. The decision may also indicate a waning influence on foreign policy by the Indonesian military and intelligence community.

The writer is senior commentator with the BBC Far Eastern Service and currently a visiting fellow at the Southeast Asia Program of Cornell University. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1890: Poland's Pantheon

PARIS — The mortal remains of the poet Adam Mickiewicz were yesterday (June 28) brought from the Montmartre cemetery and dispatched in the evening from the Gare de l'Est en route for Warsaw where they will be laid beside those of Kosciuszko and other worthies in the Warsaw vaults, Poland's Pantheon.

### 1915: Italy-Turkey Rift

ROME — The rupture between Italy and Turkey is announced by the Italian press. The Turkish Ambassador will probably receive his passports tonight (June 28). It is believed he will proceed to Berlin. The Government has decided to take an active part in the operations against the Dardanelles and will send a number of warships to co-operate with the French and British fleets. The "Giornale d'Italia" hints clearly, however, that something more than naval participation is contemplated. It says

that the base of the operations against the Dardanelles is to be transferred from Egypt to Italy. The opening of hostilities between Italy and Turkey will undoubtedly compel Germany to declare openly against Italy also, as Germany is bound to defend Turkey against all comers.

### 1940: Candidate Willkie

PHILADELPHIA — Wendell L. Willkie will resign next Monday (July 1) as president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation and after a few weeks' rest will begin an aggressive, widespread campaign as the Republican candidate for President. The nominee called on Republicans to join him in a "great crusade" to preserve democracy in America, "after the delegates and spectators had given a joyous, impressive demonstration for him and Mrs. Willkie. He has nominated Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon as the candidate for his running mate." — From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.



## OPINION

## In the Fracas on Taxes, 'Wiggle Room' for Bush

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — If anything can, President Bush's flip-flop on taxes, plus two others on spotted owls and offshore oil drilling, ought to bring his approval rating down from the unreal 70-plus percent he has been enjoying. But don't bank on it. That kind of popularity may be based less on issues than on a nice-guy exterior, a folksy next-door neighbor and a motherly first lady with a homestead hairdo.

Still, since Mr. Bush just recently reversed himself on helping the Third World protect the ozone layer, for him to take three more about-face steps in a single day suggests that the heat is making him uncomfortable in the kitchen. Partially reneging on a pledge to protect spotted owls as an endangered species, while limiting the support Republicans have been giving to offshore oil drilling, pleased neither side on either issue.

When at the same time Mr. Bush abandoned his no-new-taxes pledge — the hard core of his 1988 campaign, and of his party's strategy in the Reagan-Bush years — he outraged Republicans running for office in 1990. They think Mr. Bush sabotaged their best issue in order to avoid a recession when he runs for re-election in 1992.

Democrats, however, should temper their glee. On the tax issue, they may be method in Mr. Bush's alleged surrender. His list of things that need to be done to fight the deficit includes code words for the capital-gains tax break he insists for. The easiest few revenues, however, would be obtained from higher "sin" taxes on alcohol and tobacco, and other excises. If that

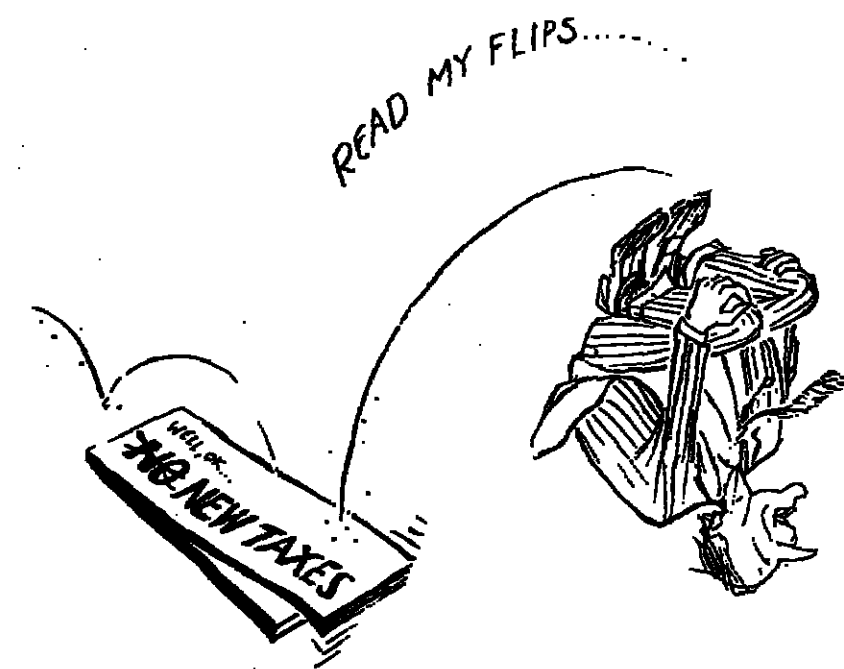
is the final mix, Democrats will have been conceding a tax benefit for the rich and regressive tax increase for everybody else.

The list also included "entitlement and mandatory program reform." That points out to some kind of limits on Social Security, health, and other benefits for people who tend to vote Democratic. Is that a good swap in return for any taxes on many of the same people? And to pay down a deficit that does not clearly and immediately threaten them, if at all?

Worse, and even if a new tax burden is spread equitably among rich and poor, the president can and probably will campaign for Republican candidates not set on the premise: "Don't blame us. The spendthrift Democrats made us do it."

Not still, maybe there is more truth than pique in what some Republicans are coming on, that Mr. Bush only allowed "new tax revenues" — not for new taxes. That leaves him what supply politicians admire as "wiggle room" to back out of the arrangement if the Democrats are insistent on raising taxes he doesn't want to raise — say, on the incomes of the rich. He could, and probably would, then tell the electorate next fall: "They tried to raise your taxes and I wouldn't stand for it."

He may even have been right the first time, that new taxes are not needed. There is no automatic link between the deficit and interest rates, despite cries to the contrary. A substantial reduction in the federal deficit could be damaging to what is at best a tentative economy.



And the Gramm-Rudman limit of \$64 billion on a 1991 federal deficit likely to be \$160 billion cannot be reached without disastrous recessionary effect. If the deficit is not reduced to that level, however, the foolish Gramm-Rudman law will mandate draconian budget cuts to reach it.

Why not repeal a bad law and be done with it, if its supposed disciplinary effect is going to be eased anyway? And does Ronald Reagan's deficit, which has been around for nearly a decade without producing the various catastrophes so often predicted, really demand a tax increase?

A vitally needed public investment (an important form of savings) in education, research, the environment, roads, bridges, housing, renewable energy sources, and so forth, would serve far better purposes.

In addition to meeting real needs, such investment would put thousands of idle Americans to work, including many now headed for the welfare rolls and/or the penitentiary. That in turn would produce the new tax revenues that Mr. Bush finally admits are necessary — but without new taxes.

The New York Times

## Imagine an Arch of Gold From East Coast to Arizona

By John Allen Paulos

PHILADELPHIA — Some estimates of the cost of the savings and loan bailout — ranging from \$100 billion to \$500,000,000,000 — five hundred billion dollars — if interest payments are included. There is something engaging about the number five hundred billion, even more so if you put it in perspective. With \$500 billion, the government

A million seconds takes approximately 11 1/2 days to tick by, whereas a billion seconds requires about 32 years. Sixteen thousand years need to pass before 500 billion seconds elapse.

For a more sobering equivalence, note that according to UNICEF's 1989 report, millions of children die each year from nothing more serious than measles, tetanus, respiratory infections or diarrhea. These illnesses can be prevented by a \$1.50 vaccine, \$1 in antibiotics or 10 cents worth of oral rehydration salts. UNICEF estimates that \$2.5 billion (most of it going to staff and administration costs) would be sufficient to keep these children alive and improve the health of countless others. This amount is 1/200th of \$500 billion.

It is this last sort of comparison that truly illustrates the enormity of the savings and loan scandal. There are so many other programs that might have been financed. The U.S. Education Department's annual budget is approximately \$25 billion, or 5 percent of \$500 billion. Current estimates for next year's AIDS budget are well under \$2 billion, less than four-tenths of 1 percent of \$500 billion.

The tendency we have to be mesmerized by "big" numbers and bored by "small" stories should be resisted. Ultimately, however, the distinction between the two is spurious. We must find better ways to vivify complex issues. The cost of not doing so will be considerably more than \$500 billion.

The writer, author of "Immaginary," is a professor of mathematics at Temple University. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## A Welcome to Fang Lishi and a Reminder to Nations

We are delighted that Professor Fang Lishi, the scientist-dissident, has finally been allowed to leave China. It is a pleasure to welcome to Britain not only an eminent figure in the Chinese democracy movement, but also an esteemed colleague in science to one of us. However, we ought to remember that his release is of little real significance to the Chinese situation as a whole, since many hundreds of dissidents remain in prison, and the Chinese authorities are still unrepentant about last year's massacre.

The Chinese people continue to be deprived of the basic right of freedom of speech, and so long as a fifth of the world's people live under oppression, it cannot be a happy world. The fact, how-

ever, that the Chinese government found it necessary to make even these cosmetic gestures shows that it is sensitive to pressure from the outside world.

It is important, therefore, to ensure that this pressure be maintained until real, tangible results have been achieved. If nations relax pressure on China now and pretend that all is well, then it is mere hypocrisy, aimed at deriving benefit from the misfortunes of the Chinese people.

CHAN HONG-MO,  
CHENG HUNG, FOU TSUNG,  
TSOU SHEUNG TSUNG,  
WILLIAM YEUNG.  
Alliance for a Better China.  
Didcot, England.

## LAU BING-SUM

China Appeal

CHAN MAN-SUN,

NG KALUN

National Committee,

Chinese Solidarity Campaign.

WANG SIYUAN,

Federation for a Democratic

China, U.K. Branch.

PHILLIP BAKER,

July 4th China Support.

## Middle East Connections

Contrary to what A. M. Rosenthal asserts ("Peace Can Arrive When the Arabs Wait It," *On My Mind*, June 22), never in their history as a people have the Palestinians been as ready and willing for peace. They have recognized

Israel as a reality in their midst and only demand equitable coexistence.

Mr. Rosenthal complicates a very simple situation. Instead of telling the Arabs to take the office of the prime minister of Israel, give the Palestinians their own area code and phone number; they will make the call themselves. The question is: Will somebody pick up the line at the other end?

DINA A. BSEISU,

Geneva.

more true is that Israel, with its everlasting extremist policy, is giving a powerful boost to even more violence in the territories. Israel must be more realistic in dealing with the intifada, or else the sequence of violence will never end.

A. KHALIL,

Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Arabs in general and Palestinians in particular blame the United States for its "blind" support of Israel. I, for one, pity the Americans. They are like us Palestinians — unable to do what I am sure they believe is right. But the day will surely come when the greatest of nations will be able to exercise its basic and legitimate right to formulate its own Middle East policy.

B. ABU GHAZALEH,

Athens.

## How Viable Is Jordan?

In response to "Middle Eastern Dominoes Could Fall in the Storm" by Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal of Jordan (*Opinion*, June 19):

Contrary to the prince's arguments, Jordan's problems have less to do with the lack of natural resources or the Arab-Israeli conflict than with the fact that Jordan is an artificial geopolitical entity, propped up by external political and economic support and internally by the sheer strength of personality of its charismatic leader, King Hussein. The state of Jordan will not, in all probability, survive him for very long, with or without the presence of "fundamentalist fanatics."

ASKAR H. AL-ENAZY,

Cambridge, England.

## When They Knew

THE most shocking thing about the savings and loan scandals is not the hundreds of billions of dollars that will have to be provided by taxpayers, or the outright fraud perpetrated by perhaps one of four S&L operators. The worst aspect is that the people who run the United States, including at least two presidents, knew what was happening and joined with the crooks and fools looting the country.

Since at least 1983, the men and women who run the country have known that they were screwing the people. The betting in Washington now is that the public can be led to and dazzled with footwork until after the 1992 elections. Nobody in Washington wants to talk about it, not until they're re-elected and have figured out who to blame when the public finds out what politicians have known for the past few years: The taxpayers are being raped.

— The columnist Richard Reeves.

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# TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune

- Day-Tripper's Stockholm
- Franco-American Museum
- Paris Bistros



Some of the ancient, mysterious, aligned megaliths at Carnac, whose significance has not yet been deciphered; half-timbered houses give a medieval flavor to Auray and Vannes.

Photographs by Jean-Marc Charrier/Replay for The New York Times

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

### Correggio Fresco in Parma

Visitors to Parma can view the restoration of a late Renaissance fresco. The dome of the abbey church San Giovanni Evangelista, painted by Correggio from 1520 to 1524 and under repair for more than two years, has been reopened. Until Sept. 30, groups of 20 or so are being permitted to climb to the 100-foot-high dome on scaffolding to view the work, begun a few years after Michelangelo completed the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome. There are daily visits to the dome, with 30-minute tours generally given in Italian, although an English-speaking guide is usually available.

### French Horseracing Museum

Maisons-Laffitte, near Paris, joins Haymarket, England, and Saratoga, New York, as a guardian of horseracing lore with the opening this month of a museum tracing the history of racing in France. The museum, in the chateau bordering the racecourse, displays paintings by English and French artists, sculptures and documentary memorabilia. Specialists may consult a library and videotape. The first temporary exhibition traces "100 Years of French Victories at the Epsom Derby."

### Bargain-Hunter's Milan

The Made-in-Italy look from Italy's most stylish city need not lead straight to bankruptcy. A new guide, "Bargain Hunting in Milan," by Dorrie van Meurs, lists 250 addresses of factory outlets, artisans' workshops, wholesale and secondhand stores and discount shops. Fashion and furniture predominates, but there are also addresses for dog sitting, apartment swapping, street markets, handbags and toy stores. (In English and Italian, published by Silvana Editore.)

### Musical Summer in Vienna

Vienna's Musical Summer offers 150 events through the first week of September, with concerts in the city's many concert halls and palaces, as well as in the Staatsoper, normally closed in summer, which will have a dozen performances of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" through Aug. 10, and concerts by the Prague Symphony (July 11-12), the Slovenian Philharmonic (July 17-18), Budapest Philharmonic (July 25-26) and Moscow Philharmonic (Aug. 15). Another highlight brings Leonard Bernstein and the Tanglewood Festival Orchestra (Aug. 26). Organ music is featured in the Augustinerkirche, Strauss evenings in the Rathaus courtyard, and there are numerous recitals by leading singers and instrumentalists. (Alan Levy)

## Brittany and Its Celtic Stone Mysteries

by John Wain

BRITTANY is an arm thrust out into the Atlantic, and it has both a north and a south coast. Both the north coast and the inland areas contain many famous towns and many delectable peaceful places, but if you go there for a holiday you'll probably make for the south coast, where most of the resorts are. And once on that coast, the chances are that you'll pay a visit to Locmariaquer.

This little port is famous for the cultivation of oysters and is a delightful place in itself. A row of white houses fronts the Gulf of Morbihan, a graceful square dominated by a church with a wonderfully crafted slate roof, and a couple of comfortable hotels. A mile or two outside the town, toward the mouth of the gulf, is the hamlet of Kerpenhir; beyond that, two camping sites; then the land runs out. Ahead is only the ruined concrete and metal of a German fortified position, still there after 45 years; after that a jumble of sea-beaten rocks, then the ocean. On one of these rocks stands a granite statue of a woman, tall, erect and visible for many miles around. She has her back to the land and her gaze is turned forever toward the restless sea. On her shoulder, steadied by her careful hands, perches the figure of a young child, arms held out toward the waves. Whether the child's arms are held out in joyous welcome, as a boat draws near with the familiar figure of its father visible on the deck, or in tragic and unappeasable yearning, we cannot say.

For the life of the Bretons has traditionally been hard. They inhabit an Atlantic coast and a stormy, weather-

ten countryside. Many French people — let alone foreign visitors — associate Brittany with sailing, horse-riding, golf, fun in the sun, fun on the beach, fun in the discos and nightclubs, fun, fun, fun. Certainly it's there. But this is not the Brittany that gave the Breton people their character over the centuries.

That character is dour, because it has had to be. Not only is their terrain not an easy one to scratch a living from, but history has heaped gigantic misfortunes on them — persecutions, injustices, massacres. But the Breton spirit is not only dour; it is also deeply imaginative, visionary, mystical even. They are dreamers of dreams and seers of visions.

It is not surprising, then, that in Brittany, we find not only a stern seagoing tradition but an awe-inspiring religious and ritual presence, its origins shrouded in the remoteness of an unimaginable past, but its physical remains as solidly and unforgettably there as the rocks and the tides. For Brittany is one of Europe's richest temples of that Stone Age cult, whatever it was, that reared huge stones from the ground in straight lines or in circles, in homage to what gods we do not know, for we know only that it happened "before the gods that made the gods / Had seen their sunrise pass," as the poet G. K. Chesterton put it.

Of all parts of this magical land, none is more magical than the Gulf of Morbihan, that spot on the southern coast where the Atlantic pushes its way through a narrow passage and then balloons out to an inland sea about 12 miles across by 8 miles wide (20 by 12 kilometers). Morbihan is a Breton word made of "mor," or "sea," and "bihan," meaning "little," and it gives the name to the department as well as to the sheet of water. The best way to explore the gulf is, of course, to have your

own boat, and certainly a lot of people do. But even with the freedom this gives you, don't imagine you would be free to step ashore on any island that took your fancy; most of them are privately owned. The line of least resistance is to take one of the boat trips that run every day from Auray till the end of September, starting out from Vannes or Auray.

My tip to any Morbihan visitor would be to stay at Auray. Not such a high-pressure tourist town as Vannes, Auray still has delightful half-timbered houses along the riverside and a beautiful old bridge, and graceful streets and squares in the St-Goustan district. The excursion boat leaves a few yards from the house that (a plaque informs us) Benjamin Franklin occupied for a while in 1776.

For about \$17, the boat trip takes pretty well the whole day, with stops for meals ashore. The banks of the Auray River, slipping by for two or three miles, are handsome enough, but it's the gulf we're waiting for, and at last we're in it. Islands, islands all around us, of every shape and size, shifting and dodging behind one another, with blue water and tall, white sails in between.

I found myself often thinking of Benjamin Franklin. He had been sent, in 1776, by the new-born republic to begin constructive discussions with the French. The ship was originally making for Nantes, then France's main Atlantic port, but a storm drove her onward and she made for Vannes. When even this proved too hazardous, the captain was glad to dive into the Gulf of Morbihan and berth at Auray. Franklin must have been in a mood of relief at being safe and — unless it was at night and even then if there

Continued on page 10

## Gorby's Moscow: Street Trade's Up On Buzzing Arbat

by Sarah Ferrell

THE Intourist bus pulls to a stop at the foot of Red Square and is immediately surrounded by young men hawking military hats, military belts and watches. The prices range from \$5 for a belt (pungently scented leather with a handsome brass hammer-and-sickle buckle) or hat (several services are represented, all with colorful badges) to \$20 or \$25 for a watch (some bear the legend "Perestroika," while others are of the military model). All prices are quoted in dollars.

This is theoretically illegal. For that matter, the sale and export of Soviet military goods is theoretically illegal. But the militiaman on duty in the square doesn't seem to notice — for one thing, he is busy fighting off a pack of aggressive beggars who have also descended on the bus, and for another, he probably just doesn't care. Not in Moscow in 1990.

All of this might change momentarily. The militiaman might become interested in the black market (or free enterprise) transactions taking place under his nose, and the customs officials might start examining the luggage of departing visitors for contraband. Visitors to the Soviet Union might once again be restricted to making most of their souvenir purchases in the state-run Beriozka stores or joint-venture "duty free" stores that operate in some tourist hotels and airports, where prices are marked in rubles and rubles are computed at a rate of 1 ruble equals approximately \$1.60. (In Soviet tourist exchanges, the rate is 6 rubles to the dollar; illegal dealing on the street brings about 40 rubles to \$1, and offers of higher rates should be viewed with extreme caution.)

While the hucksters at the foot of the bus will probably be the tourist's first experience of freelance souvenir vendors, they can be

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Moscow vendor's suitcase of lacquered, religiously oriented Easter eggs.

Valentin Serebrennikov/SONA Press

## Quest: Ultimate Sardine

In Summer There's No Escaping the Odor

by Marvinne Howe

WHEN the Portuguese talk about sardines, they generally do not mean those tiny skinned and boned creatures compressed into a minute can. They are referring to fresh, succulent sardines, the bigger, the fatter — the better.

In Portugal, more than 60 percent of the national sardine catch is consumed fresh: 5.5 kilograms (12 pounds) a person, on average, compared to only about one kilogram of the fish canned.

With about 800 kilometers (500 miles) of Atlantic coast, Portuguese fishermen can find more than 200 different kinds of fish in the coastal shoals, from cold-water bass and grouper to huge tuna en route to spawning grounds in the Mediterranean. But the *traiçoeiros* — small trawlers with wooden hulls and diesel engines — bring back smaller catch, such as gray bream, mackerel, octopuses and congers, and, above all, sardines, which count for 40 percent of Portugal's fresh fish production, or about 100,000 tons a year.

The main fishing port at Peniche, a rocky promontory jutting into the Atlantic 90 kilometers north of Lisbon, used to be located at the base of an ancient fortress



Unloading a trawler.

The New York Times

that once served as a political prison and is now a museum. As part of efforts to modernize the fishing industry, the Portuguese government opened a new port across the bay two years ago. The port is enclosed by a wire fence, but visitors are welcome to go in and watch the dockside activity.

Continued on page 11



## TRAVEL

## THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

## Advice from a World Flight Champion

by Roger Collis

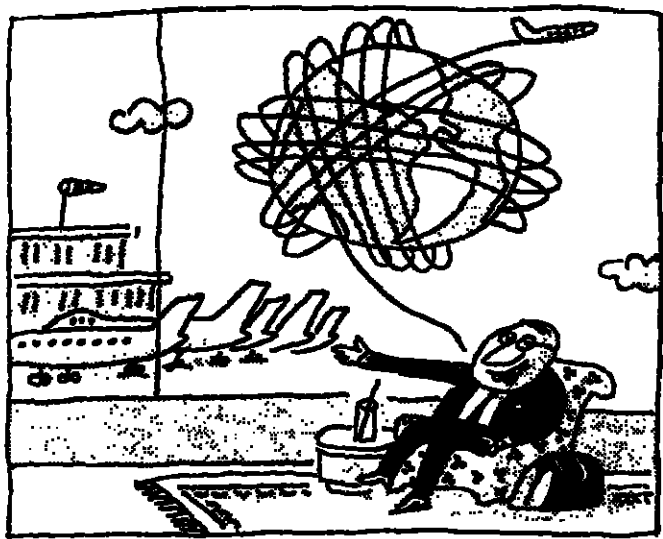
RED FINN, 50, businessman, consultant, promoter and consummate self-publicist, has achieved what ordinary travelers can only dream about. Like a television newscaster who has become a personality simply by, well, reading the news, Finn has parlayed traveling on business into the business of traveling. I am therefore I travel. I travel therefore I am.

Over the last 20 years, Finn claims to have clocked up 2,000 trans-Atlantic crossings — 657 of which have been with the Concorde — and is just coming up to his 10 millionth expense account mile. This feat, he says, may have cost the various companies he has worked for as much as \$6.4 million.

Finn started his high-flying career as a corporate executive traveling from New Jersey to negotiate licensing deals in Africa and the Middle East. Everything from toys and educational goods to medicines.

"Negotiating a contract would often take 18 months to two years, and that inevitably meant lots of shuttling back and forth. You notch up a lot of miles doing that sort of business," Finn says. His love affair with the Concorde began with its inaugural Washington-to-London flight in May 1976. Finn became a supersonic commuter, traveling in his favorite seat, 9A ("the front cabin is so much quieter") once or twice a week for the next 10 years.

In 1983, Finn realized there might be more mileage in mileage.



Nicolai Andri

as it were. So he returned to his native Britain to set up his own business as a consultant and professional personality. This was the year he first made *The Guinness Book of Records* as the world's most traveled airline passenger along with a Concorde record of 3.5 million supersonic miles, a distance equal to more than seven round-trips to the moon. He was invited to sign the latest edition, along with Michael Jackson and Princess Anne, to be sold in aid of Save the Children Fund.

Finn is much sought after as travel adviser to airlines, travel agents and hotel groups. Companies ask him to wear their clothes and watches, and use their cars, stereo systems and mobile phones.

"It's quite a feat, say, for a travel agent to tell customers, we can do this and that because we have retained the most experienced business traveler in the world."

So what can Finn tell us about how to stay ahead of the game? "I always arrive early at the airport and then relax in one of the airline club lounges. They are an oasis away from the maddening crowds, especially if you are hit with air traffic delays. I don't know how the back any frequent traveler could afford not to belong to one. I belong to most of them. I'm a lifetime member of Pan Am's Clipper Club. But British Airways' Executive Club is the best in the business. You pay for it, but you get medical and lost baggage insurance and the use of lounges. It's almost a complete travel service. They paid out £14,000 when I was ill on one occasion. I wouldn't leave home without the card as they say."

Finn thinks jet lag can be avoided with a few simple rules. "I'm always on the phone until the doors close, then I set my watch to where I'm going. I also eat and drink that way. Going west to the States I stay up as long as I can when I get there, go to bed late, and by morning I'm as fit as a sparrow."

Finn travels back overnight because of sleeper seats in first class and in some business-class cabins. "I have a glass of Champagne, then I read the movie, which sends me to sleep. If you wrap a blanket around your pants you'll find they don't crease as much. I carry a little razor and a change of shirt on board with me for the morning."

"I've timed it to perfection how to get off the plane first. I have all my things around me when we're taxiing and just as the plane reaches the stand I'm gone. I like to get down to the customs hall ahead of the mob. People always go to the nearest line. But sometimes, if you move down a bit you can find a line that's shorter or moving faster."

"I do check baggage because I often need clothes for hot and cold climates. But I take this expanding briefcase — I got a Persian carpet, and 17 bottles of wine in it once — on the plane with me. I bought it in 1971 and it has traveled about 5 million miles."

Finn says that his favorite airport is Changi in Singapore, for efficiency, and Dubai, for free-free shopping ("the best and cheapest in the world"). "I like Heathrow — except for Terminal 4, which is a plumber's delight — especially the new refurbished Terminal 3. Schiphol is good, and I happen to like

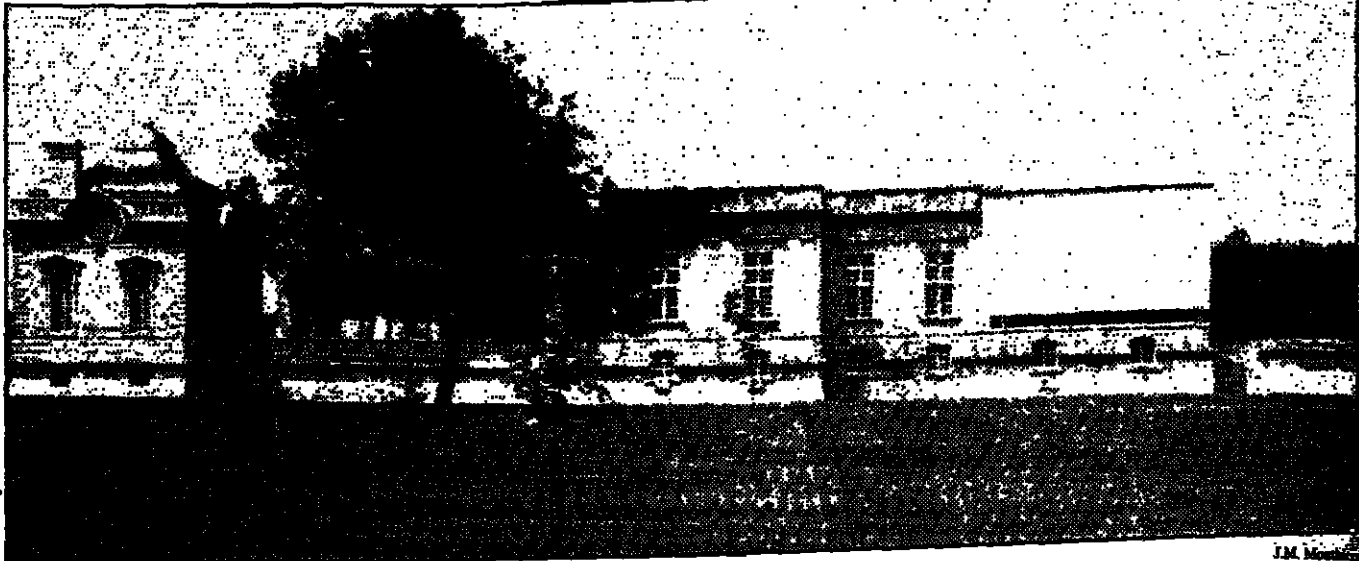
Frankfurt. I fly out of Gatwick quite a lot. It used to be called a refugee camp but I think it has improved tremendously. It is now quite a compact and friendly airport if you are a professional traveler and use one of the clubs there.

"I've crossed the Atlantic at least 700 times on British Airways, 400 times on Pan Am and 250 times on Virgin. Pan Am was the best until about 1974, when deregulation, currency changes and bad management set Pan Am back, and it's never actually recovered. And yet there are staff who've been with Pan Am since then who are still ever so charming and ever so helpful. I still go up and down to Nairobi with Pan Am, and the flights are good. But, of course, as the most traveled person in the world, they know I'm on board. I've always been a fan of Ethiopian Airlines, which has one of the most wonderful safety records, 40 years without a fatality. It's very clean and comfortable and on time. A cold glass of Champagne when you get on the plane and a cold towel always makes you feel more civilized. It's the only way I'll fly across Africa. My favorite airlines in the States are American, United and Delta; in Europe, Air Europe, Swissair, KLM and British Midland."

FINN no longer belongs to frequent-flyer programs. "I am so close to the travel industry it wouldn't be ethical. What I used to do, and a lot of people still do, is sell my mileage awards — I never got time to use them — at 8 cents a mile. When you're coming up with 300,000-400,000 miles a year, this can be quite lucrative."

"The greatest thing that can happen to you with an airline is that you have a problem. This gives you the chance to introduce yourself, write a few letters so that people know who you are. Ask to see the station manager. By the way, I come through here every week." It does help a lot to be recognized, especially in the Third World, where there are lots of overlooking problems.

Being recognized is Finn's stock in trade, his raison d'être. He needs just one more long-haul flight to become The Ten Million Mile Man. "I'm looking to do it the last week of August on Virgin Atlantic, to Miami or Tokyo. There will be about 30 of us in the party. Richard Branson himself is coming, we want to bring the press along. The Guinness Book of Records people and celebrities."



Two views of the museum.

## A Gem of a Museum Not Far From Paris

by Barbara Shortt

PARIS — In the gentle hills of Picardy, about an hour north of Paris, lies an obscure country museum built in the ruins of a 17th-century chateau. Informally known as the American Museum at Blérancourt, it has drowned since its creation shortly after World War I. Plans to renovate and expand it were interrupted by World War II, and it was not until the 1980s that project was finally reborn.

The result is a jewel, and in 1989, the professional journal *Le Monde* cited the Paris architects Yves Lion and Alan Levitt (himself a Canadian) for the project. Though the award surprised the architectural community, it was a shrewd choice: the renovation of the old museum and creation of a new wing, the Florence Gould Pavilion, along with a sculpture court and three new American gardens, is everything that a renovation and addition to a historic building should be. The museum now plans to renovate an existing North Pavilion, and add another symmetrical wing by the same architects.

The evolution of the museum buildings — which include a pleasant private hotel-restaurant in the chateau gatehouse, overlooking the gardens — began with Salomon de Rosière's early 17th-century chateau for the Duc de Gesvres, a precursor of de Broese's Luxembourg Palace in Paris. It was largely destroyed during the revolution, possibly because Saint-Just came from Blérancourt. (His house there can still be visited; one wonders what the Duc de Gesvres might have done to influence the boy who became the merciless Saint-Just.) During the 1920s, the chateau remnants were partly rebuilt, in a derivative style, to house J.P. Morgan's daughter Anne.

Lion and Levitt have respected the original work and the later changes while creating a new volume that is unashamedly modern, yet in harmony with the old stones and forms. This is something architects always claim to do, yet rarely deliver. Here there are

no visual collisions, no jarring materials or colors; all joinings are graceful. The new pavilion, a cube of buff stone matching the original 17th-century stone, seems to float above the old splayed stone foundations. This effect is achieved by a continuous dark band of glass separating the old volume from the new.

Inside, the warm pale wood, gray and white marble and metal surfaces, lit by skylights and floor-level "closet" windows, form a fluid and seamless composition of spaces, moving from the entirely new structure to the gutted 1920s pavilion (which formed the original museum) and down to the 17th-century stone-vaulted cellars.

Officially called the Musée National de la Coopération Franco-Américaine, the chateau-museum was created by Anne Morgan in conjunction with a host of Vanderbilts and other Social Register francophile Americans, French countesses, and expatriate American writers who had supported the French during World War I, especially as drivers with the American Field Service Ambulance Corps. (Hemingway, Dos Passos, E. Cummings, Julian Green and Gertrude Stein were some of these drivers.) Its collection of historic photographs and fine drawings from the war, and memorabilia including a 1914 ambulance, now occupy the cloistered 17th-century basement level.

Blérancourt's original purpose, to memorialize this war effort, has been vastly expanded: It now forms the core of an American Department of the French National Museum system. Blérancourt's curator, Pierre Rosenberg, inspector general of museums in France, has selected a refined and sensitive collection of a few hundred late 19th- and 20th-century paintings, drawings and sculpture from among the holdings in the Musée d'Orsay and others. The most famous pieces, such as Whistler's "Mother," were not moved here, but there is a brilliant Childe Hassam, a fine Sargent portrait, an elegant Whistler drawing, a Calder sculpture by Malvina Hoffman, Ivan Albright,

John Storrs. Fine works by lesser-known artists predominate, some by French artists who worked in America. There is nothing dubious or murky; the whole collection radiates an American energy.

Three gardens have been planted with American flowers and trees by landscape architect Madison Cox.

The museum complex is within walking distance of Blérancourt village, which has some fine old buildings. Swimming, tennis, horses, and fishing are available nearby. To get to Blérancourt, take the exit for Compiègne or Noyon off the A1, the Autoroute du Nord; it is between these towns and Soissons. The gardens are always open and free. The museum is open every day but Tuesday, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. Admission 10 francs and 5 francs. Group visits with guide are available. Bookstore: Tel. 23.39.60.16.

The Hostellerie Le Griffon, in the gatehouse, has 23 rooms at 280 to 300 francs; menus from 90 to 180 francs. Closed Sunday nights, Mondays, and Christmas week. 25, place du Général Leclerc, 02300 Blérancourt; tel. 23.39.60.11. Lodging is also available in town.

Barbara Shortt is an architect who writes frequently on architecture and travel subjects.

## Brittany's Celtic Mysteries

Continued from page 9

happened to be moonlight — he would surely have been on deck, taking a look at the country he had come to treat with.

Being a man of intellectual curiosity — living, moreover, at a time when archeological enquiries were just gathering momentum — Franklin would have noticed that some of the islands have megaliths on them. One can imagine him getting into conversation with the crew and with other passengers. What were these silent stone sentinels?

Megalith is Greek and means "big stone." The other terms are all Breton. Megaliths are either menhirs — single stones standing on end — or dolmens — stones grouped together and roofed, table fashion, with other stones, and generally assumed to be burial chambers. Often, burial chambers are found inside a tumulus, a large artificial mound made of earth or stones, or both, containing passages that open out into chambers. The menhirs are sometimes found singly, sometimes in lines, and sometimes in a circle. A circle of menhirs is called a cromlech. You now know all the technical terms you will ever need to know on a visit to a site.

Franklin's ship would have passed within a few yards of a small island called Er Lannic, which has two adjoining cromlechs on it; owing to tidal subsidence, one circle has slipped down until it is covered at high tide and comes up at low tide, a strange amphibious life. Immediately beyond Er Lannic, separated by only a few yards of water, stands the slightly larger island of Gavrinis, site of a passage-grave with extraordinary carvings, of a design unknown anywhere else in Brittany but found at Newgrange in Ireland. Gavrinis is one of the archeological treasures of the world.

Not only the islands have megalithic monuments; the coast hereabouts is full of them. At Locmariaquer lies le Grand Menhir, the largest standing stone in existence, felled by an earthquake in 1722 and lying ever since in three pieces. There should be four, but the missing chunk is — of all places — in the interior of the burial chamber at Gavrinis. The piece fits exactly, but why it was taken there, and by what means, and when, and by whom, are among the mysteries.

Over at Carnac, still in Morbihan and a few miles from the gulf, are the alignments, the greatest concentration of megaliths on earth. They stand, a dozen or so abreast, in three long lines: the alignments of Menec, with 1,099 megaliths; of Kermenic, with 982; and of Kerlescan, with 540. At some points the long rows of menhirs are broken by cromlechs. An enormous enterprise. And undertaken for what motives, at the bidding of what creed and to the accompaniment of what rituals? Probably we shall never know. The earliest conjectural date for these megaliths is 4500 B.C., the latest 2000 B.C.

The medieval Breton, of course, had his explanation of the alignments. These orderly ranks were marching Roman soldiers, on their way to execute the local saint, Bishop Cornely. (He is the patron saint of horned animals, and there is a wonderful colored statue of him over the church door in Carnac.) Cornely, with God's help, turned them into stones, but every Christmas Eve they turn into men again and go down to the sea to refresh themselves. The history, as usual, is fanciful — the Romans can hardly have begun to persecute Christians before the birth of Christ — but we can see the Breton imagination at its familiar work, bringing two worlds together, turning the unseen into the seen, domesticating the dead, making the awe-inspiring megaliths the stuff of a fireside story and so being able to live close to their solemn shadows.

Meanwhile, don't forget that as well as voyaging in these visionary regions of the spirit, you are also in Brittany in search of a holiday. So when the crisp sea air and the outdoor life have given you an appetite, there is wonderful food to satisfy it even if you never go outside the local Breton tradition, never eat anything that is grown, picked, reared or fished for anywhere outside Brittany. The oysters alone, nurtured in carefully tended beds on the Channel coast off Cancale and Morlaix and on the Atlantic in the estuaries of the Belon and Pénér, are worth a gourmet's visit. Fish generally, but especially crustaceans and shellfish, are superb here.

When it comes to wine, the important fact is that the Loire passes through Brittany on its way to the sea. The vineyards along the Loire produce some of France's, and the world's, greatest wines. Brittany is a good place to drink all the Loire white wines, the dry from the eastern part (Sancerre, Pouilly) and the sweeter from the western (Touraine) and, the sweetest of all, Anjou, usually a rose). And well within the borders of Brittany, in the Pays Nantais, is produced the pride of the local white wines, Muscadet — a wine that has rocketed to success in the last 30 years or so, as people everywhere discovered its clean tang and its delicacy. It somehow manages to be very dry while remaining soft and rather acid.

John Wain, an English poet, critic and novelist who visits France frequently, wrote this for *The New York Times*.

ACROSS	22 Hawk-eye	33 Caroline, to	11 "... a lamp
1 Dye stuff	23 Carriage	34 Segment	12 Pseudologist
2 Singer Clark et	24 Hard age?	35 D. Hannah's	13 Heavenly being:
al.	25 — cars	co-star with	Fr.
15 Interstices	26 Hemlock	appreciation	14 Solons
16 Component of	27 "Amores" poet	36 P. Drake's	23 Mozart's "L"
DNA or RNA	28 Capital of	portrayal in a	del Ceiro
17 Modernize, in a	29 Albania	big lie	24 Crowded city, to
way	30 Merida morsel	31 Wines and	the English
18 Reginald	31 Persian poet	dinas	25 The long or
shelter	32 Actor Martin	33 Cockney's	short of it
19 Caesar, J.'s pal	from N.Y.C.	reading	27 Oman man
was an opposite	33 OB Dawson	problem?	28 Writer Wolfe
20 Derek, B.'s	34 Gazo neighbor	35 People who	29 Egg-shaped
co-star got	35 Aquatic rodent	press suits	31 Site of a Christie
hitched		36 Goes back on a	title
21 August		promise	32 Nod's neighbor
		71 Lanes et	33 Kind of smasher
		72 Gowns	34 "City of the
			Kings"
			35 Soviet sea
			37 — chamber
			38 Garfunkel or
			Buchwald
			39 French friend
			40 Donkey: Fr.
			Picard of "Star
			Trek"
			47 Attendant
			48 Short sock
			49 May and love
			followers
			54 River to the
			Rhone
			55 "In — eye!"
			56 Expedition
			57 "Comes
			Mr. Jordan"
			58 Writer Sarah
			Jewett
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			form
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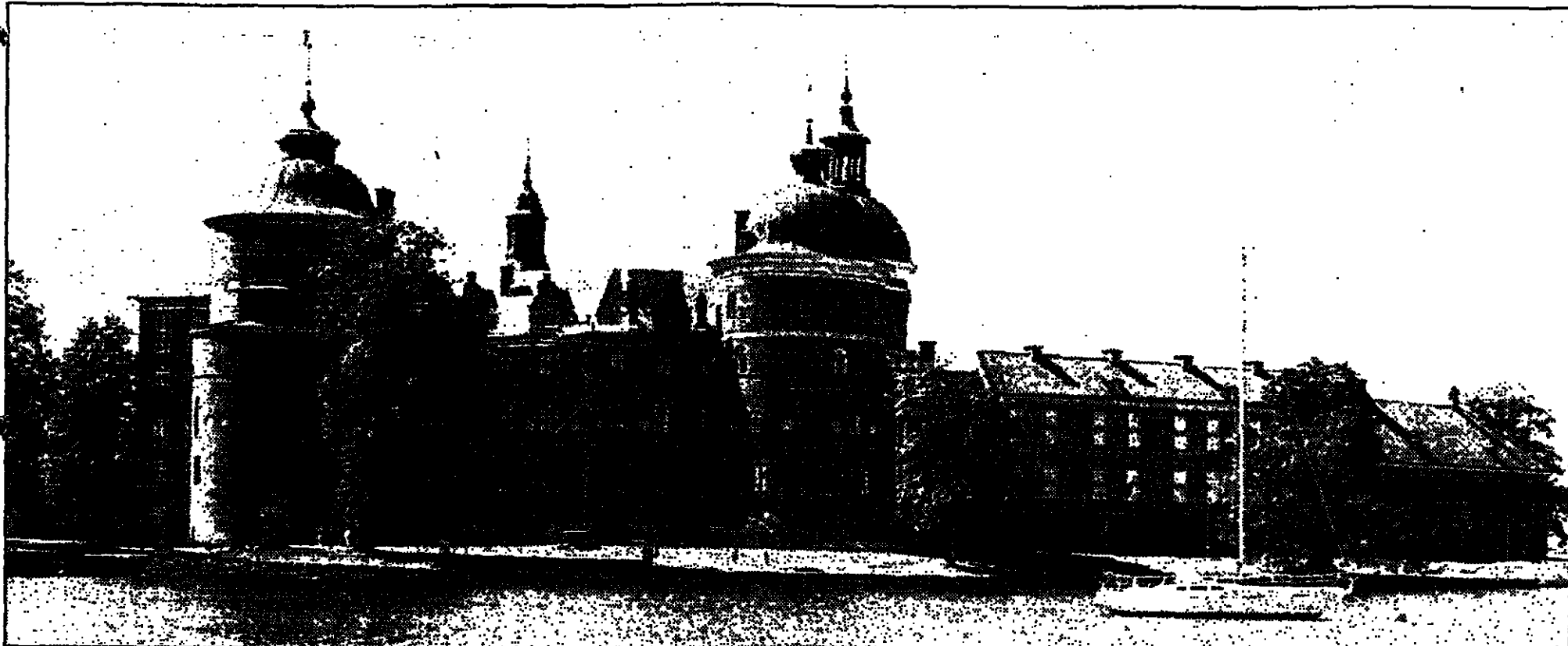
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## TRAVEL



Gripsholm Castle, and, right, the narrow-gauge K. M. Nilsson that gets you there.

## By Steam Around Sweden

by Barrymore Scherer

STOCKHOLM — When it comes to forms of locomotion, you may keep your diesel, your jet, four-on-the-floor, fuel-injected "driving machines." Just give me steam. Let me inhale the fragrance of a coal fire, and rejoice in a shower of cinders; let me hear the shrill song of a whistle coming round a bend, and the gentle snort of pistons and drive shafts.

On Stockholm's waterfront, bobbing in the stiff breeze of what the Swedes like to consider a warm spring day, are steamers: real ones, with black funnels rising into the air, and profiles designed long before anyone had heard the term "streamline." Originals and reproductions, all are watched over by Stiftelsen Skuggadsten, a nonprofit foundation dedicated to preserving Sweden's remaining steamships.

One of the most popular day trips out of Stockholm is to Gripsholm Castle in the village of Mariefred on the shores of Lake Mälaren. The excursion combines just about everything the amateur historian and student of decorative arts could ask of a day in the country: a charming old village with a copper church spire, and peaceful, paintable lakeside prospects dominated by the handsomely restored castle. It was once the retreat of Sweden's flamboyant King Gustav III (the romanticized hero of Verdi's opera "A Masked Ball"), and is now a museum that maintains it houses the largest national portrait collection in Europe. Moreover, to the steam aficionado, a visit to Gripsholm affords the option of traveling in one direction on the coal-fired

Mariefred, and in the other via the narrow-gauge steam railway that connects Mariefred village with the main line to Stockholm.

Stockholm usually makes the trip out by boat in the morning and return by rail, a logical plan, for the train takes only an hour and a quarter to the boat's four. By reversing the plan, the visitor can cap the day with a pleasant shipboard meal. Either way, the round trip costs \$23, calculated at 6.1 kronor to the dollar.

YOU leave from Stockholm's Central Station on the 9:42 A.M. regional commuter train to Mariefred. Be sure you don't make the mistake we made by getting off the train in Soderstam.

You arrive at a little terminal — Laggasta Soder — in a green countryside. To one side of this clearing, paved entirely with white gravel, stands a small blond wood station house, to the other a wooden hut with two tables nearby in the bright sun.

Whistling like a boiling kettle, the little train announces itself from around a bend. Suddenly the place comes to life as the stationmaster, attired in a white railway suit and peaked cap, emerges from the seemingly uninhabited station house.

The natty conductor takes tickets as we clug along in the shiny wooden coaches, with open platforms at each end, mahogany-and-leather seats and tieback curtains on the windows. He explains that the railway was once a standard-gauge branch line that was converted when the road was taken over as a museum.

The authentic rolling stock consists of cars and locomotives that operated on seven different narrow-gauge lines at the turn of the century. Our engine, the K. M. Nilsson, is Swedish-built, vintage 1914, but the fleet of eight includes an English import built in 1889. Today the whole system is maintained by volunteers who do everything from track and signal repair to machine work in the roundhouse.

The interest during this wonderfully clackety quarter-hour journey is focused on the train rather than on the flat meadowland through which the line passes. But as the train approaches Mariefred, over the trees the great domed towers of Gripsholm Castle rise.

With another teakettle salutation, the Nelson drops into what one might call Mariefred Central, with its wicker of little tracks, its trains of coaches parked on sidings and its gabled stationhouse, all bright paint, fluttering banners and carpenter-gothic trim — even the station telephone booth looks like a Victorian bungalow. Inside the station is a fine museum of railway artifacts.

Though the history of Gripsholm Castle, built by the formidable lord chancellor, Bo Jonsson Grip, stretches back to the 14th century, almost nothing remains of the original. The present red-brick building, with its massive towers, and walls three meters thick, was begun in 1537 by King Gustav Vasa, a rough-and-ready sort of warrior who wasn't interested in interior decor. On the other hand, his son, Johann III, Karl IX, and their half brother, Erik XIV, later spent a good deal of energy alternately decorating the apartments and locking one another in the prison tower.

Gustav III, the founder of Sweden's national opera, its dramatic theater and its academy of letters, and one of the most artistically accomplished monarchs of his day, spent considerable time at Gripsholm between 1773 and 1785, and his brightly decorated rooms with their elegant gilt furniture provide a refreshing contrast to the heavy baronial furnishings of the old Vasa apartments.

THE chime of the castle clock breaks the spell: the Mariefred leaves for the capital at 4:30 P.M. We hasten through the courtyard, past the ornate wolf's head cannons captured from the Russians in 1581, over the drawbridge, back toward the village. Rushing through the quiet streets, we feel this a perfect place to get away from it all for a few days, and to judge by the newly expanded inn, Gripsholm Vardshus, the idea isn't farfetched.

The little steamer waits at her pier. Built in 1903, it is the last of its breed to navigate Lake Mälaren. One wonders where all the crowds are. On board, most of the passengers have stolidly arranged themselves in the stern, serenaded by a raucous knot of students. At a counter in the bow, sandwiches, beer and soft drinks are available, or you can climb to the upper deck where a tiny restaurant with mahogany booths serves dinner in two seatings. For an even more intensely Victorian dining experience, reserve one of the two tables in the auxiliary (no smoking) dining saloon situated in its own cabin. Before eating, we venture down to the magnificently Dantesque engine room and up to the wheelhouse, where Captain Claes Ins-

lander, in navy blue and gold braid, presides. Back in the dining saloon, the flickering ceiling lamps impart an amber hue. For the time being neon and fluorescence are things of the future. According to our young waiter, who brings a succession of covered dishes along the deck from the galley, the menu is typical of old-style nautical cuisine. It starts with herring in a dill cream sauce with boiled jacket potatoes and salad, followed by a choice of grilled salmon, meatballs or grilled steak smothered in stewed onions. The chocolate "barta" for dessert turns out to be a large after-dinner mint, but the

coffee is strong. With a bottle of Argentine Cabernet Sauvignon, the meal runs \$37.60 a person. Having begun at about 6, the meal ends as we approach the outskirts of Stockholm around 8. The late-May sun is still fairly high, but there's a characteristic chill in the air as the Mariefred draws up to her pier. With a bow, Captain Inslander bids his passengers "adieu" as they go ashore. Making our way in the streets, we notice a familiar aroma lingering in our nostrils — coal smoke.

Barrymore Scherer, who writes on music and the fine arts, contributed this to The New York Times.



Michelle Jacobs

## Back to Classics: Two Consistent Paris Bistros

PARIS — It's no surprise, really, that despite the search for the newest, latest, most thoroughly modern cooking in Paris, one always returns to the classics. It is the city's small family restaurants that preserve French cuisine.

After a three-year lapse, I returned recently to the quaint Chez Philippe to find that little had changed. I was delighted, al-

The wine list is brief but carefully selected. Again, follow the Serbourne selection — such as the aligoté and the Gevrey-Chambertin.

It had probably been four years since I walked through the door of Chez Maitre Paul, but I remember my first visit, a decade ago, when I was introduced to the soothing country cuisine of the Jura. Absolutely nothing has changed here over the years. Madame Gaignan is as efficient and as cheery as ever, and the minuscule, cottage-like dining room (with a private salon for 25 nestled above) sparkles with the lustre of age.

The menu here is bargain-priced and totally reliable. I always order the same specialties.

PATRICIA WELLS

most like a child going home to find that mother didn't discard favorite childhood novels and that the old beat-up furniture was where it had always been.

Like the best bistros, Chez Philippe takes on the personality of its owner — Philippe Serbourne — a solid, earnest man who for years has pleased diners with a cuisine that is partly Burgundian (smells, frog's legs, and jambon persillé) and partially of the Pyrénées (with such Spanish-border dishes as paella and pipernade).

Hams hang from the rafters, the walls are decorated with old bullfight posters, and serious matrons and young, smiling waiters fluster about, making you feel quite at ease.

I always follow the advice of Serbourne, and I did not go wrong this time with his daily special, hearty servings of capon stuffed with a meaty, well-seasoned pork mixture and accompanied by generous servings of fresh wild garlic mushrooms and quarters of golden sautéed potatoes. The same delicious garnish arrived with his famous goose confit, which was tender, meaty, and not overly salty.

As ever, the highly seasoned paella (certainly one of the best in Paris) was superb, served steaming hot from a gleaming copper saucepan, layered with sausage, fiery chorizo, squid, chicken, and of course golden Spanish rice.

The pipernade — platters of scrambled eggs topped with a blend of summer vegetables — is seasoned with the same marvelously spicy chorizo, as well as Bresse ham and the classic blend of green peppers, tomatoes and herbs.

The small family restaurants preserve French cuisine.

beginning with a little platter of potatoes and poached sautéed de Montbéliard, firm and highly seasoned smoked pork sausage with a touch of cumin, served warm. Then move on to more serious fare, such as the superbly prepared poulet à la crème gratinée, a delightfully different preparation in which the chicken is roasted first, then coated with cheese and cream and gratinéed slightly, with the effect of a gratin d'ampoules. Only it is moist chicken you're eating, not potatoes! This is the time to discover the simple and original wines of the Jura, including the white and red Arbois, and raise a glass to old Paris traditions.

Chez Philippe (Auberge Pyrénées-Cévennes, 106 Rue de la Folle-Méricourt, Paris 11; tel: 43.57.33.78. Closed Saturday, Sunday, and August. Credit card: Visa. A la carte, 300 to 350 francs, including wine and service.

Chez Maitre Paul, 12 Rue Monsieur-le-Prince, 75006 Paris; tel: 43.54.74.59. Closed Sunday, Monday, and August. Credit card: American Express, Visa, Diner's Club, Menu at 165 francs (including wine). A la carte, 180 francs, including wine and service.

## Moscow's Buzzing Arbat

Continued from page 9

found at many points in almost any Soviet city. Prices are negotiable, but most are so low that they are not worth quibbling about. The preferred wares range from crude to semi-exquisite, from T-shirts with a variety of silly legends (\$5; not all of them made in the U.S.S.R.) and mass-produced Matryoshka nesting dolls (\$5) to not-quite-museum-quality lacquered boxes (\$40 to \$60).

The entrepreneurs can be pests, "swarming like flies — you want to swat them away," as one woman observed. A genteel shopping-cum-sightseeing excursion can, however, be managed. Many tourist itineraries now include a stroll along the Arbat, which was transformed into a pedestrian mall five years ago.

The Arbat begins with the late 18th-century building housing the Pushkin restaurant; from there it runs a crooked course for about half a mile, terminating at the Hotel Belgrade. It is lined with low brick buildings, mostly late 18th and early 19th century, that have been painted in the simultaneously brilliant and pastel colors characteristic of Russian houses and palaces. There are restaurants, cafés, theaters and shops; notable among the last is an antiquarian bookstore, and antique and consignment shops whose windows merit attention. (One, in fact, merits a stare, with its prominent display of a large bronze bust, incongruously Art Nouveau in style, of Stalin smiling at some little child.) The scene is animated, with street artists knocking out quick charcoal portraits, more beggars, impassioned orators and chic Muscovites (black leather jackets and, for the young

women, lace-patterned black stockings are much favored) out for a promenade.

Wares are modestly set out on the deep window sills or, in the case of drawings or paintings, tacked to the walls. Among the goods for sale are good-quality boxes painted with fairy tale scenes and delicately painted Matryoshka dolls (\$50 to \$60).

One of the surprises of a shopping stroll along the Arbat is the frequency of religious and political imagery in the goods displayed. There is, for example, the set of nesting dolls in which each doll holds an ever more miniature icon. And there are the papier-mâché Easter eggs: one (\$45) is about the size of an ostrich egg, lacquered a glossy black, with, on one side, an image of Christ painted in the iconic style within a gold oval. Saints and Crucifixion scenes appear among the watercolors and oil paintings — many of which, unfortunately, look as if they should have been executed on velvet instead of canvas.

THE big bronze bust of Stalin aside (and that, after all, is in an antique shop), the political art runs to the sometimes incomprehensible. The satirical intent of a drawing of the Statue of Liberty, set askew, her torch holding the Kremlin, is fairly easy to figure out, but other works in the same genre require a greater familiarity with local figures than the average tourist is apt to have.

Ah, but the average tourist will certainly

recognize Gorbachev, and the Arbat is one of several sources for what must surely be the Souvenir of the Year. Yet another variant on the Matryoshka doll, the Souvenir of the Year is a Gorbyska doll, complete with birthmark and "Perestroika" banner, which opens to reveal a beetle-browed and bearded Brezhnev, which opens upon a Khrushchev doll, clad in a peasant blouse and carrying an ear of corn, which opens to disclose an avuncular, pipe-smoking Stalin doll, which opens, finally, on a tiny, topcoated Lenin. Read into this what you will, but the object is a giggle, and if the \$30 it commands seems stiff in view of the rather crude workmanship, it is a small price to pay for becoming the envy of your friends back home.

There are, to be sure, a few things that are not widely available on the black market, and for these you will have to repair to a Bezizka store. Consider, for instance, the little imitation metal busts of Lenin, which may soon be as exotic a souvenir as anything found on the street. An average-sized one (still small enough to pack conveniently) costs about \$8, and each comes with a certificate of authenticity including the name of the sculptor, the name of the factory and the date it was cast. And they are infinitely exportable. Even if the rules suddenly change and everything else is confiscated, you can be sure of bringing your Bezizka Lenin home. But keep the sales slip, just in case.

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## Portuguese Sardines

Continued from page 9

of a circle. Then the fishermen pull in the net and dump the catch into small tanks on deck. Early in the morning, the high-browed, brightly painted trainees come back to port with the night's harvest. Giant seabirds mill greedily about as the fishermen unload the large crates of silvery fish to be sorted and sold at the Peniche auction.

Sardines are a summertime pleasure to be enjoyed out of doors, like a barbecue. In reality, sardine season — when the fish are plump and juicy — lasts from the end of May to the end of October, although the fat fish can keep coming until December.

If the season is right, you can tell you are in sardine country as soon as you approach Peniche bay. The pungent odor of grilled sardines rises like a cloud of incense over the Avenida do Mar, where small charcoal grills have

been set up in front of every restaurant. Sometimes the scent is of grilled eels or meat, but mostly it is sardines.

At the Casa de Comida Mira Mar, for example, the sardines are fleshy and almost sweet. Grilled on command, they are also a bargain. Six sardines, with the traditional accompaniment of boiled potatoes and a salad of grilled green pepper and tomato, cost only about \$3.50 at 145 escudos to the dollar.

In Peniche restaurants, as in most places in Portugal, grilled sardines are served complete with head and tail. After years of dissecting fresh sardines, I have found that the best way to tackle the grilled fish is to nick the head and the tail, without cutting these off. Then split the sardine down the front and detach the backbone, head and tail all in one

piece, leaving only the savory flesh.

When the season really gets under way, Peniche sardines are available throughout Portugal. Just follow your nose.

Even Cascais, the old fishing village turned resort 30 kilometers west of Lisbon, generally gets its sardines from Peniche. Some of the fashionable fish restaurants on Rua das Flores, behind the fish market, do not serve sardines because, they say, the smell is too strong for their customers.

But other popular restaurants, such as Apacadero in the residential quarter near the municipal park, proudly present sardines fresh from Peniche, as well as grilled meat and chicken. A plate of six sardines with the usual accompaniments costs 695 escudos or \$4.80. Codfish, the nation's

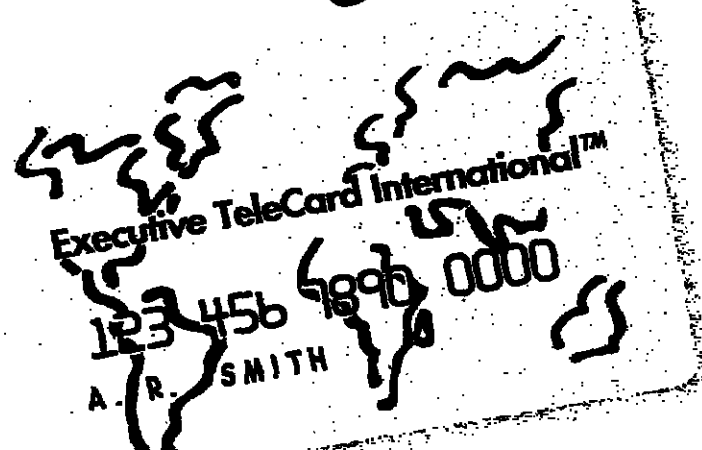
year-round favorite fish, is about \$6 cooked in various ways.

In Lisbon, one of the best places to find fresh sardines is at the Feira Popular, near the Campo Pequeno bullring, an amusement park with shooting galleries, fun houses and miniature cars. It is open daily from the end of March to November.

"We don't serve sardines in the Casa do Leito because they smell so terrible," said Filipa Vasconcelos, an authority on Portuguese food and the manager of the fashionable restaurant in the São Jorge Castle. But she emphasized that sardines are becoming more and more popular and are served in many small restaurants and at home. She also said that fried sardine filets were beginning to catch on.

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Post Code \_\_\_\_\_ Card N° \_\_\_\_\_  
Credit card \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Expiry date \_\_\_\_\_











## MARKET DIARY

## Stocks End Higher On Bond Strength

United Press International  
NEW YORK — Stocks closed higher Thursday in light trading, bolstered by strength in the bond market and the usual end-of-quarter buying by money managers trying to dress up their portfolios.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 19.80 points Wednesday, gained 16.58 to close at 2,878.71.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.31 to 195.18 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 2.47 to 357.63. The price of an average share rose 23 cents.

Advances led declines by a margin of 4 to 3, and Big Board volume totaled 136.12 million shares, down from 146.62 million shares traded Wednesday.

Strength in Treasury bonds buoyed stocks from the opening.

## Dollar Gains Strength, Except Against the Yen

NEW YORK — The dollar climbed against the Deutsche mark and other major currencies on Thursday but closed sharply lower against the Japanese yen.

Some of the yen's gains were trimmed late in the day but U.S. traders went home expecting further gains.

Foreign Exchange

When the United States and Japan reached agreement on a figure for Japanese public spending at the trade talks in Tokyo, it encouraged speculation that the yen will go higher, dealers said.

The dollar fell to 153.15 yen from 154.50 at Wednesday's close, and rose to 1.6729 DM from 1.6650 DM.

There was a good bit of repatriation of yen all day against all currencies, said William Arnold, of Chemical Banking Corp. He said the prospect for a more expansive

Treasury notes and bonds were up 1/4 to 3/4 of a point in afternoon trading after the Treasury's well-received four-year note auction Wednesday.

In trading, AT&T was the most active issue, down 3/4 to 38 1/2 after tumbling in heavy trading Wednesday in the wake of a forecast of lower quarterly earnings.

Philip Morris followed, down 1/4 to 46 1/4. L.A. Gear was third, up 1/4 to 29, after reporting earnings in line with a dismal forecast the company had announced.

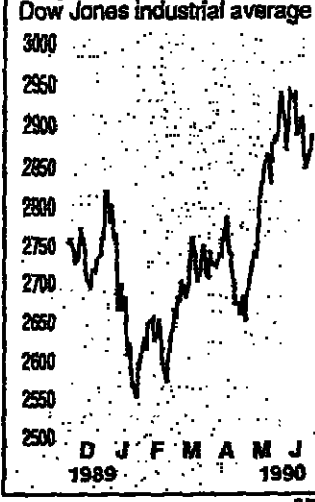
Among the other blue chips, Merck was up 1/8 to 86 1/4 as drug stocks were said to benefit from a vote of confidence on earnings from a Prudential-Bache analyst.

Prices closed higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex Market Value index rose 1.52 to close at 358.57. The price of an average share added 5 cents.

## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



1989 1990

Source: Dow Jones

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/2	-3/4
Philip Morris	46 1/4	46 1/8	46 1/4	-1/4
Merck	86 1/4	86 1/8	86 1/4	+1/8
L.A. Gear	29	28 3/4	29	+1/4
Amex	358 57	358 50	358 57	+1 52

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NYSE Most Active

## Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus 2878.71 2878.71 2878.71 2878.71 +16.58

Trans 114.04 114.04 114.04 114.04 +1.31

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Auto 102.50 102.50 102.50 102.50 +2.47

Steel 102.50 102.50 102.50 102.50 +2.47

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Energy 102.50 102.50 102.50 102.50 +2.47

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## East Firm Buys Into Co-op AG

### Troubled Retailer Sells Berlin Stores

**Reuters**  
FRANKFURT — The East German retail chain Verband der Konsumgenossenschaften plans to buy the 120 West Berlin stores of the troubled West German grocery Co-op AG, Co-op said Thursday.

The spokesman declined to name a price for the deal, but said the transaction would take place within the next few days. Co-op, noting that this was the first time an East German trading firm had taken a stake in a West German company, said the 120 Berlin stores had annual turnover of 700 million Deutsche marks (\$411.8 million). Co-op has a total of 2,000 stores in West Germany and West Berlin.

Co-op was rescued from bankruptcy last year when bank creditors agreed to forgive large portions of its debt.

It now plans to sell stores in several regions in West Germany, reducing its current turnover of around 11 billion DM to about 4 billion. Chairman Franz Wolf has said Co-op will become a regional retailer, centered mainly in the areas of the Rhine and Main rivers and in the northwest.

Rewe Zentral AG, West Germany's largest retailer, had originally said it was interested in buying Co-op stores in Berlin and in the areas around Munich and Stuttgart. Rewe is now concentrating on talks to buy shops in the south.

Co-op and a spokesman for Rewe confirmed that it was continuing negotiations on a purchase of stores in the southern part of West Germany.

Earlier this week, an independent retailer, Co-op Schleswig-Holstein, said it was making a bid to buy Co-op's 190 stores in the Hamburg area.

The Co-op statement said the restructuring program would prompt a swift recovery of the retailer's fortunes. In 1989, Co-op reduced its operating losses to just under 250 million DM from about 370 million DM the previous year.

## RJR: New Debt Puzzle

(Continued from first finance page)

and so on. KKR wants to call these bonds and replace them with bank debt, which even at 11 percent would represent a saving. Another \$500 million would be used to refinance a bridge loan from the banks.

The trickiest problem comes with unwinding about \$6 billion of what are called reset bonds, which have a final maturity date of 2009 and pay 5.5 percentage points more than the average of a basket of Treasury notes and bonds, or 14.07 percent at present.

The trick is that they don't pay out in cash but in more bonds, which means that RJR is paying out in a kind of compound interest. Worse, the company is committed to reset the yield by April 29, 1991 at whatever rate will make the bonds trade at par "on a fully distributed basis" — a vague phrase that analysts reckon may provide RJR's escape hatch.

Because the bond market is skeptical that RJR's cash flow could cover the payments, the bonds sank this spring to two-thirds of face value as their yields rose sharply. For a while this threatened to turn into something of a self-fulfilling prophecy. As the bonds weakened, traders reckoned that the interest rate would have to be reset at the astronomical level of 25 to 30 percent for the bonds to trade at par.

Exactly what RJR will do to escape from this shadow has not been disclosed, but stories of an ingenious financial financial escape have already driven up prices. The bonds mature in 2009 finally edged above par on Wednesday.

One analyst foresees the following scenario: After a good July earnings report, the company will offer to exchange the reset bonds for some form of convertible bond or preferred stock. Not all the holders of reset bonds will accept, but that enough of them will want to dump these strange bonds to create a shortage, and that will drive up the price. For the bond to trade at par, its yield could be reset at 15 percent.

Then the only argument would be whether the bonds had been "fully distributed" in the market. Some disgruntled bondholders may feel they had been cheated out of paper with a huge yield and to go to court. The case could drag on while RJR pays out less interest.

## For Cachet, Sony Is Tops in E. Europe

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — In terms of name recognition and perceived quality, Sony Corp. and Mercedes-Benz AG have come out on top in a new survey of how Soviet and East European consumers respond to Western products.

In interviews with 1,500 consumers, Sony scored highest in the Soviet Union and Poland, while Mercedes topped the list in Hungary. Ford Motor Co. was the only U.S. company to make the top 10 in all three countries. Fanta and Pepsi-Cola joined it among the top 10 in the Soviet Union.

The survey, by San Francisco-based Landor Associates, found that East bloc consumers recognize a wide range of Western brand names even though many of the products have not been actively marketed or may not be available in their countries.

The results suggest East European countries that are opening their borders to trade may be particularly appealing to Western companies looking for new markets.

"We found an overwhelming recognition of brands in what are not market economies,"

Stewart Owen, a Landor executive. "Very few Russians have ever seen a Honda or a Toyota, yet they seem to have a very clear image of it," he said.

Five hundred people in each country were given lists of 400 global brand names and asked to identify the ones they recognized and how they felt about them. The interviews were conducted in April and May.

The survey said Soviets were able to identify an average of 100 brand names, while Poles were familiar with 175 and Hungarians with about 250. The differences were attributed to the degree of exposure to Western media.

Although the numbers of familiar brands were far lower than American consumers can identify, Mr. Owen said they are "still amazingly high" considering each country has had a closed economy until recently.

"Very few of those products are for sale there, very few of them could be afforded there and very few have ever been seen there," he said.

"It is very clear to us that people who are going to invest to create these brand images have a great potential there," he said.

But the survey also turned up a "disturbing undercurrent" relating to American brands. Don Casey, the Landor president, said many American brands scored much lower when ranked by perceived quality than on the basis of mere consumer recognition.

Among soft drink companies, for instance, PepsiCo Inc. ranked sixth and Coca-Cola Co. ninth in terms of recognition in Poland. But Pepsi dropped to 34th and Coca-Cola was 26th when ranked by perceived quality.

In Hungary, the differences were even more striking. Pepsi-Cola was fourth and Coca-Cola was fifth in terms of recognition, but Pepsi dropped to 74th and Coke fell to 47th in terms of perceived quality.

Mr. Owen said one explanation may be that luxury goods have an inherent advantage over soft drinks in terms of how they are perceived. But Mr. Casey said there was no such gap for Japanese or Western brands. "It suggests that American companies must quickly address the perception of their product quality in Eastern Europe or risk losing ground to European or Japanese competitors," he said.

## 51% Stake In Brewer Goes on Sale In Portugal

Reuters

LISBON — Portugal's center-right government resumed its sweeping privatization drive on Thursday with the sale of its remaining 51 percent stake in Unicer SA, the country's leading brewer.

Stockbrokers reported strong investor interest in the operation, which is expected to earn the government more than 12 billion escudos (\$80 million).

"There is a lot of demand," said one stockbroker. Full results of the issue were expected Friday.

The issue of 3.315 million shares in the company, whose full name is Unicer Cervejaria SA, will make it the first to be completely denationalized since the program began last year.

Foreigners are expected to snap up their limit of 20 percent of the company's stock, with market sources citing interest from Denmark's United Breweries, Stella Artois of Belgium and Heineken of the Netherlands.

They will have to compete with big shareholders that want to expand their stakes, including the Santo Domingo-Bavaria group and Sogrape, a wine producer.

Unicer is based in Porto, and the stock will trade on the exchange there.

In April 1989, Unicer became the first company to be partially privatized under the Social Democratic government's scheme to shed companies nationalized after the 1974 leftist revolution.

That flotation was oversubscribed threefold and earned the state more than 6.5 billion escudos. Earlier this year the legislature passed a law allowing full privatizations, and other companies are scheduled to follow suit.

Twelve percent of Unicer's total stock was being sold to the general public at 4,100 escudos a share.

To widen the issue's appeal, the government has reserved 39 percent of the stock for staff, small investors, emigrants and current shareholders at 3,600, 3,800 and 4,000 escudos a share respectively.

Unicer has about 1,400 employees and is market leader in Portugal's fast-growing beer industry, making just more than half of the beer produced.

Issues planned over the next few months include 31 percent Banco Totta e Acores, all of the brewer Centralco and one-third of Portugal's biggest bank, Banco Portugues do Atlantico.

## Bonus Deal Sends Stet Stock Higher

Reuters

ROME — Stet SpA common stock surged Thursday to a third successive record high, and analysts said the telecommunications concern can maintain its upward momentum.

Stet shares closed Thursday at 7,130 lire (\$5.85), compared with 7,000 lire the previous day. The stock began the year at just over 4,800 lire.

The recent strength was probably due to the approach of a one-for-four bonus issue, which was formally approved at a shareholders' annual meeting Thursday.

"It is the best financial deal in years" in Italy, said Sergio Figlioli of brokers Studio Pastorini.

Stet has long been a market favorite, particularly with foreign investors who see it as a safe and secure foothold in the Italian market.

"If you take the 10 largest Italian

stocks, Stet is by far the most attractive in profit growth and prospects," said Francesca Lolli of London brokers Hoare Govett Ltd.

"It has been in heavy demand from foreigners wanting to build up a favorable weighting on the Italian market," said Nicola Ricolfi of Milan brokers Enromobiliare.

Analysts say the Italian telecommunications sector has benefited from a dilemma faced by foreign investors wanting to get into the Italian market.

While overall sentiment on the Italian bourse remains bullish, investors have had trouble identifying individual stocks in which to put their money, brokers said.

Of the 10 largest Italian companies quoted on the bourse, five are insurance firms. But the outlook in the insurance sector is clouded by government policy to restrict premiums, brokers said.

The chemical sector is dull, while

enthusiasm for car maker Fiat SpA is dampened by increasing signs that the European car market is cooling, they said.

Stet moved up from ninth to seventh in volume on the Milan exchange last month, where Fiat and insurer Assicurazioni Generali SpA top the list.

But it is the most heavily traded Italian stock on the London market, offering good liquidity for the investor.

"It is very liquid, and that is of prime importance in a small to medium-sized market like the Italian one," Ms. Lolli said.

The company's five-year plan calls for investments of around 42 trillion lire to modernize the Italian telephone system, among the most backward in Europe.

Ian Macleod of Country Newswest Woodmac said net earnings should rise more than 12 percent this year, from 1.36 trillion lire in 1989, which is good if not spectacular.

## Business TV In Europe To Fold

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — European Business Channel, Europe's first continent-wide business television channel, said Thursday it was filing for bankruptcy and would go off the air at the end of this week.

Time Warner Inc. had been interested in taking over EBC but pulled out due to problems over the length of the channel's concession and Swiss rules restricting foreign ownership, EBC added.

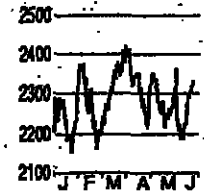
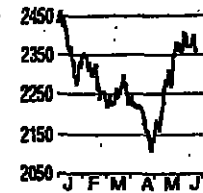
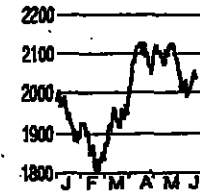
"Intense negotiations with Swiss and foreign interests to provide more capital have failed," the channel said.

The breakfast program began in November 1988 but never attracted enough advertising to cover costs. EBC estimated the number of viewers at between 120,000 and 250,000. Its 30-minute programs in English and German were relayed to European homes by cable and satellite.

The decision to go into receivership stunned the 100 employees. "We had known for a few days that prospects for survival were extremely slim, but we expected the company to be wound down in an orderly manner," the editor-in-chief, James Long, said.

The Swiss businessman Felix Matthys and other investors hold a majority stake in the channel through AG für Wirtschaftsförderung. (Reuters, AP)

## Investor's Europe

<b>Frankfurt</b> Commerzbank	<b>London</b> F.T. 100 Index	<b>Paris</b> C.A.C. 40		
				
2500 2400 2300 2200 2100	2450 2400 2350 2300 2250 2200 2150 2100 2050	2200 2100 2000 1900 1800		
J F M A M J 1990	J F M A M J 1990	J F M A M J 1990		
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	121.40	121.10	+0.25
Brussels	Stock Index	6251.44	6263.90	-0.20
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2329.80	2301.90	+1.21
Frankfurt	DAX	1895.17	1901.46	-0.33
Helsinki	UNITAS	549.30	552.50	-0.58
Löndon	Financial Times 30	1887.80	1902.60	-0.78
London	FT-SE 100	2355.70	2373.50	-0.75
Madrid	General Index	295.15	293.69	+0.50
Milan	MB	1098.40	1089.80	+0.79
Paris	CAC 40	2038.41	2036.96	+0.07
Stockholm	Affaersvaerden	1283.30	1311.50	-2.15
Zurich	SBS	678.00	677.10	+0.13

Sources: AFP International Herald Tribune

## Volkswagen Pioneers Spanish Stock Listing

The Associated Press

MADRID — Volkswagen AG announced Thursday it is to become the first foreign-based company to list its shares on Spain's four stock markets.

The Volkswagen chief financial officer, Dieter Ullsperger, told reporters that Spain's National Securities Commission approved the operation Wednesday.

The company is to offer 83,000 ordinary shares bearing a nominal face value of 50 Deutsche marks (\$30) starting July 23 and ending three days later in an operation carried out by Spain's largest bank, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya.

The Spanish shares will represent 0.25 percent of the company's total shares.

The offering price will be based on the share's value at noon on July 20 on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, converted into Spanish pesetas under the day's currency fixing by the Bank of Spain.

Mr. Ullsperger said Volkswagen's presence on the Spanish exchanges represents "another step in the company's efforts to widen and internationalize its circle of shareholders," which number 700,000 people in 120 nations.

He added that the company's objective was to be present in the financial markets of countries where Volkswagen has major factories or importing companies.

Volkswagen is also studying listing on the Milan Stock Exchange.

Volkswagen owns 76.2 percent of Spanish automaker SEAT and is to buy out the Spanish state's National Institute of Industry stake in SEAT by the end of year to gain 99 percent control.

The National Securities Commission also authorized German banks Commerzbank AG and Dresdner Bank AG to list shares on Spanish stock exchanges, although details of those offerings were not immediately available.

## Hoesch Aims to Acquire France's Defontaine

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — Hoesch AG, the German engineering and steel group, said Thursday that it had acquired 38.5 percent of the diversified French company Defontaine SA in a friendly transaction and would make a public offer for a complete takeover.

Hoesch said Defontaine had annual sales equivalent to around 130 million Deutsche marks (\$78 million). Defontaine produces components for the automobile, aerospace and the food industry.

## RICHEMONT

Compagnie Financière Richemont AG, Zug, Switzerland

### Consolidated results for the year ended March 31, 1990

The Board of Directors of Compagnie Financière Richemont AG is pleased to report the consolidated results of the group for the year ended March 31, 1990.

	1990	1989
Gross sales revenue	£5,905.3 m	£4,784.1 m
Net sales revenue	£2,861.5 m	£2,367.0 m
Profit before tax	£580.4 m	£467.5 m
Net profit attributable to unitholders	£146.3 m	£106.5 m
Earnings per unit	£254.70	£185.40
Dividend per unit	£41.25	£33.75
Unitholders' funds	£977.0 m	£828.5 m
Net assets per unit	£1,701.50	£1,442.80

The consolidated financial statements of Richemont include the results of its subsidiary undertakings for the full year. Majority control of Rothmans International p.l.c. was acquired in December 1989 and appropriate deductions have been made to reflect the effective date of the acquisition. The 1989 results have been restated on the same basis for ease of comparison.

During the year under review, Richemont achieved good results. The Board of Directors is pleased to announce that the dividend to be paid to unitholders in respect of the year will be £41.25 per unit.

Richemont exercises financial and operational control over subsidiaries in the fields of luxury goods and tobacco products. Its principal manufacturing operations are located in the European Economic Community and in Switzerland. Its products are sold in more than 150 countries throughout the world.

Copies of the annual report can be obtained from the company secretary at the addresses listed below:

Compagnie Financière  
Richemont AG  
Weinbergstrasse 5  
6300 Zug, Switzerland  
Telephone: (042) 21 03 64  
Telefax: (042) 21 71 02

Richemont International  
Limited  
17 Hill Street  
London W1X 7FB, England  
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## SPORTS/THE WORLD CUP

## The Man Who Would Stop Maradona

**United Press International**  
**MONTECATINI, Italy**—For a man about to spend the next 90 minutes of his playing career trying to prevent Diego Maradona from winning a match, Yugoslavia's Refik Sabanadzovic was in remarkably good humor Thursday.

"Everybody knows what Maradona can do, and everybody knows how he plays," said Sabanadzovic, 24, at his team's base in the spa of Montecatini, a town 50 kilometers (30 miles) northwest of Florence.

"Maradona may not be playing the wonderful football he is capable of for 90 minutes at this World Cup," he said. "But he can decide a match in one minute, just like he did against Brazil."

"It will be up to me to stop him doing to us what he did to Brazil,"

Sabanadzovic said. "I will not be able to relax for a second, because that's when he gets you."

Yugoslavia meets Argentina in Stadio Comunale in Florence on Saturday. A victory for Yugoslavia not only would end Argentina's reign as world champion, but would put Yugoslavia into the semifinals for the first time since 1962.

The key to beating Argentina is clearly to get the better of Maradona, hobbled by an injured ankle. For Sabanadzovic, 24, this will be the first time he has played against Maradona, who has been fouled 34 times, 13 more than any other player in the tournament.

"I don't intend fouling him every time he gets the ball," Sabanadzovic said. "I think I did a fair and honest job against Emilio Butragueño of Spain in the last round, and I did not get booked for that. Why should I be booked against Maradona?"

"Other players have to bring Maradona down all the time because they are not as quick as he is. I think I have the speed to deal with him. I will be very proud if I succeed in marking him honorably and we win the game."

"I think I can do that and I think Yugoslavia will go through to the semifinals with West Germany and Italy. And, I think, Cameroon could bring off a surprise victory against England."

Three years ago, Sabanadzovic spent three days in a coma after his head hit an opponent's knee during his debut for Red Star Belgrade. He did not play again for three months. "That is all a long time ago," he

said, "and it never bothers me these days."

**2 Changes for Argentina**  
 Manager Carlos Bilardo made two changes Thursday to his Argentine team. Reuters reported from Trigoria.

José Serrizuela returned to the defense in place of Pedro Monzon, suspended for one match, and forward Gabriel Calderon, a substitute against Brazil, will start in place of Pedro Troglio, who has not fully recovered from a foot injury.

Diego Maradona, who participated in practice and was kicking the ball well, said his troublesome left ankle was much better than it was Sunday.

"I don't think I'll need pain-killing injections," he said.

## Irish Get 10,000 Tickets

**The Associated Press**  
**ROME**—Irish officials obtained 10,000 additional tickets Thursday for fans anxious to attend the quarterfinal match against Italy, the sports minister, Frank Fahey, said.

Fahey said the deal resulted from almost 10 hours of negotiations with tournament organizers.

"We have had excellent cooperation from a number of other football associations, particularly England. They have given us their allocation," Fahey said. "Consequently, we were able to obtain 8,500 tickets and another 1,500 have been promised tomorrow."

Some 5,000 Irish fans have received tickets through package deals with travel companies. Thousands more have come to Italy without tickets.

Tony O'Neill, secretary of the Football Association of Ireland, said priority would be given to fans already in Italy. Some tickets would be put aside for supporters coming from Ireland on weekend package deals, he said, adding that "all tickets will be sold at face value. They are mainly cheaper tickets."

Distributions will begin Friday near the media center at Rome's Olympic Stadium. Lines began forming by Thursday afternoon.

## Good-Bye Fantasy, Hello Pragmatism

**International Herald Tribune**  
**MILAN**—Where has the joy gone? With the exception of Sardinia, where virtual martial law curbed England's unwelcome troublemakers, this had begun as an enchanted World Cup. The players moved as if attacking idealism was back in vogue; the results were peppered with surprise; the crowds intermingled as a melting pot of nationalities in splendid stadiums. Civilization had revisited the game.

Not, alas, for long. Phase two descended like a gray shroud. Play became pragmatic; crowds pushed nationalism to abusive limits; fatigue and the sweltering heat reduced style to a test of stamina. The same teams, the same goals, but now more afraid of defeat than proud of their style.

What happened? Winner-take-all ethics took over. Instead of a first round where some teams thought they had quality to spare, and others confounded them by their adventurous play, we were now down to 16 survivors to whom the prize — nationally and financially — meant defending what they had by hoping to catch opponents weary.

Managers praise this as patience; the rest of us know it as boredom. Players, we can see, are tired after long club seasons, and the humidity is more befitting the tropics than a playground for the world's winter sport. But with no one prepared to go out on a limb and chase an early goal, overtime became the norm. Soccer without goals is, let me assure you, like pasta without wine.

The country is a part of Italy was looking in a different direction. The country is a part of Italy was looking in a different direction. The country is a part of Italy was looking in a different direction.

**Rob Hughes**

## Staunton, Aldridge Miss Irish Practice

**Reuters**  
**NEMI, Italy**—Ireland's Steve Staunton and John Aldridge both missed training on Thursday because of injuries and remain doubtful for the quarterfinal match with Italy on Saturday.

"John and Steve did not train this morning and were left to themselves," said Ireland's coach, Jack Charlton. "I will probably ask them how they feel on Saturday."

Charlton also said Thursday that he would continue as Ireland's national team manager.

"We 18 months to go in the Irish job and I'll be staying with it after the World Cup," he said.

Aldridge, a striker, injured a calf Monday against Romania. Staunton, a leftback, strained a hamstring.

Charlton said the loss of Aldridge would be a blow despite his having scored only three goals in more than 30 international matches.

Tony Cascarino, a tall striker who is likely to team with the even taller Niall Quinn if Aldridge, injured a thigh muscle in training.

Charlton said he might have to include another striker among his substitutes in case Cascarino was not able to play a full match.

David O'Leary, an experienced central defender, or Chris Hughton, a fullback, are available if Staunton cannot play.

Defender Chris Morris also has a slight injury.

Charlton promised that his team would not change its style, which has been described as a primitive kick and rush, to counter the threat of the slick-passing Italians.

"We try and inflict ourselves on other teams," he said. "We can keep possession as well as anyone. There is no trick in that."

"We don't sit back and wait for someone to score against us. We want to go out and play."

He said the passionate Italian crowd would not have too much influence on his team.

"Once the game starts you don't concentrate on the crowd."

**Vicini Warns His Players**  
 The Italian coach, Azzeglio Vicini, has warned his players to treat Ireland with respect and not to take a victory for granted in their match, Reuters reported from Rome.

"I remember the performance of Ireland in the [1986] European championship and they were superb," Vicini said. "On that occasion they got less than they deserved."

## Italy's Goalkeeper Plays Scoreless Streak Down

**The Associated Press**  
**MARINO, Italy**—Walter Zenga is the only goalkeeper who has yet to yield a goal in the World Cup finals, and the Italian is starting to feel the pressure.

"I'd be lying if I said I wasn't thinking about the scoreless streak," said Zenga, who shut out Uruguay in the second-round to run his streak to 360 minutes.

But he insists that winning the World Cup title is the priority, not his streak.

"I'd be happy to keep it intact, but I'd be just as happy if I win by a score of 2-1 or 3-2 than if I record a shutout," he said at the Italian training camp. "The important thing is to win the tournament."

Zenga was barely tested in Italy's opening victory over Austria, but he made two good saves to preserve the 1-0 victory over the United States. In the match for first place against Czechoslovakia, Stanislav Griga beat him with a shot but was ruled offside.

Zenga then had an easy night Monday against Uruguay as the South American team elected to play defensively. He did make one good save on a shot from striker Carlos Aguilera.

"Maybe it's not important that a goalkeeper make 20 saves, but the two or three that keep his team in the game," Zenga said.

He benefits from playing behind a strong defense. Right fullback Giuseppe Bergomi and center back Riccardo Ferri, Zenga's teammates on Inter Milan, have played strong games. Franco Baracca is considered the world's best sweeper, while right back Paolo Maldini's offensive forays sometimes obscure his defensive prowess.

"It's just a question of letting us know what's making each other — that and a lot of yelling and cheering," Bergomi said of the Italian's defensive stridings.

Zenga's streak is actually longer.

Ireland beat England in the that match and only narrowly failed to reach the semifinals.

"It is a squad full of enthusiasm," Vicini said. "They have an excellent goalkeeper and a very united team."

"They are very strong physically," said Roberto Donadoni, a midfielder who expects to be fully recovered from the knee injury that kept him out of Italy's 2-0 victory over Uruguay on Monday.

"Their strength is their team spirit and we will have to play a very intelligent game," Donadoni said.

With Nicola Bertini suspended, after collecting two bookings, Donadoni's return is important to Italy, which has a glut of attacking talent but not such a wide choice in midfield.

Vicini is expected to keep Salvatore Schillaci and Roberto Baggio as his strikers, thus leaving out Gianluca Vialli once again.

Vialli has recovered from a thigh injury, but a chill, blamed on the air conditioning at the team's hotel, forced him to miss training on Wednesday.

## Growing List of Injured Worries English Coach

**United Press International**  
**CAVA DEI TIRRENI, Italy**—England's coach, Bobby Robson, said Thursday that injuries had forced several of his players to miss training in preparation for the quarterfinal match against Cameroon on Sunday in Naples.

Strikers Gary Lineker and John Barnes, defender Des Walker and midfielder Steve Hodge all missed practice at the team's training site here, 44 kilometers (26 miles) south of Naples.

Terry Butcher took part in practice and his injured ankle stood up well. But Paul Parker bruised his shin in a tackle during training, although Robson said the injury probably was not serious.

"Lineker's big toe is still sore, but I will make him train tomorrow," Robson said. "He hasn't trained since the Holland match nearly two weeks ago, and that's too long."

Barnes has a groin strain, but should be fit for Sunday.

However, Walker and Hodge are less certain to recover in time. "I certainly won't know until the day of the match if they have a chance," Robson said.

Robson said Sunday's match was "very hard to predict, because Cameroon plays a different way in every game and there are several players who can play any system."

He said he didn't give much importance to the fact that Cameroon has four players suspended — André Kana Biyik, Victor Ntchip, Emile Mbouh, and Jules Onana — and instead stressed that England's opponents had the advantage of three more days of rest.

Goalkeeper Peter Shilton, at 40 the oldest player in the tournament, said that "anybody who thinks Cameroon will be easy needs their head examined."

**Names Withheld**  
 Cameroon's coach would not reveal Thursday who will start in place of four players suspended for the match against England, The Associated Press reported from Selva di Fasano.

"We've checked out who will replace them, but there still are some questions," said the coach, Valeri Nepomnyashchy.

All members of the team were fit, he said, and the starting lineup would be announced on Sunday, the day of the match.

But Cameroon players said that they expect the following replacements to be named: Emmanuel Kande, a veteran defender, for Ntchip; Benjamin Massing for Onana as defensive rearguard; and Jean-Claude Pagal and Thomas Lihou for midfielders Kana Biyik and Mbouh.

## 'Baggio, I Love You'

**The Associated Press**  
**MARINO, Italy**—Goalkeeper Walter Zenga dives to block a long-range shot and thousands of Italian soccer fans in a sold-out stadium cheer in paroxysms of ecstasy.

It would be an ordinary scene at Rome's Olympic Stadium, but the venue is the Italian team's training camp. Hundreds of fans turn out each day to cheer the team through its training sessions in this town of 35,000 people, 16 miles (26 kilometers) east of Rome.

The city's newly remodeled 5,000-seat stadium is filled to capacity with Italian fans of all descriptions: families taking a holiday, teenage boys in their Lewis and boat shoes, and swarms of young females whose cries of adulation to the younger Italian players would make any rock star blush in envy.

"Baggio, I love you," cried one.

"Schillaci, you're the best," added another.

"Giamini, marry me — I waited four hours just to get a look at you," implored a young Sophia Loren lookalike hanging over the railing.

Each time an Italian player approaches the sideline, camera-slurping fans in the first rows beg them to stop and pose for a picture. And when an errant shot went into the crowd, only repeated entreaties from the security guards would get the ball returned.

Through it all, the players maintained a studied indifference. Such adulation is not unusual in Italy, where soccer is nearly a religion — a fact evinced by a sprinkling of nuns and priests in the stadium.

"I'm here to give moral support," said Raffaele di Crescenzio, a Franciscan friar from nearby Monte San Biaggio, home of Italian striker Andrea Carnevale. "I'm going to officiate at his wedding in July, but I came up here to talk to him as he has had some tough times on the field lately."

"As a Franciscan, I deal with very rich and very poor people, but they all have one thing in common: They love soccer."

## 7 Suspended For Next Game

**Reuters**  
**ROME**—Seven players are barred from the quarterfinals Saturday and Sunday because of disciplinary measures taken by FIFA.

West German striker Rudi Voller is out because of a one-match ban for being sent off last Sunday against the Netherlands.

Six other players have to sit out one match for getting a second yellow card in the tournament. They include four of the Cameroon squad — midfielder André Kana Biyik and defenders Emile Mbouh and Jules Onana — as well as Argentine defender Pedro Monzon and Italian midfielder Nicola Bertini.

Biyik is serving his second suspension. He was sent off in the opening match, against Argentina.

## Germany Sets Defense For Hot Czech Striker

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**ERBA, Italy**—Tomas Skuhravy, the Czechoslovak striker who is the tournament's leading scorer, will get special attention from defenders in Sunday's quarterfinal match, West Germany's manager, Franz Beckenbauer, said Thursday.

But noting that forward Jürgen Klinsmann and midfielder Lothar Matthäus each have three goals, he said that Czechoslovakia must beware "because we have more than one Skuhravy in our lineup."

Skuhravy has scored five goals. Beckenbauer indicated that West Germany will play as aggressively as it had in the first round, when the team scored 10 goals in games against Yugoslavia, the United Arab Emirates and Colombia.

A more defensive West German team beat the Netherlands, 2-1, in a second-round match Sunday.

Beckenbauer said Jürgen Kohler, who closely marked Dutch striker Marco Van Basten, will probably watch Skuhravy, with a teammate ready to help.

He also indicated that midfielder Uwe Bein, who did not play against the Netherlands, will start along with Pierre Littbar, who will substitute for the injured Thomas Hässler.

"Skuhravy and (Ivo) Knoflíček form a pair of very good strikers," Beckenbauer said. "However we are very confident."

"If we play as good as against Holland, we will win Sunday's match. Czechoslovakia has been very offensive-minded in recent matches. I think they will resort to different tactics against us."

Earlier, the Czechoslovak team had arrived at its Cernobbio training headquarters on Lake Como late Wednesday, and the coach, Josef Venglos, put his squad through two training sessions Thursday.

His only injury concern is midfielder Václav Nemecek, who is recovering from a bruise to his right leg.

"West Germany is the favorite in the World Cup," Venglos said. "But I hope that the strong quality of the opposition will improve the quality of our players, too."

"It will be a competitive game. Our players will play with full confidence."

"It will be a very special game," Venglos said. "But we're not the favorites. We'll just try to do our best."

Regardless of the outcome of Saturday's match, Venglos will step down as national coach after the finals.

The Czechoslovak soccer association on Wednesday named his successor: Milan Macalis, now in charge of Banik Ostrava, a first division club in Czechoslovakia. (AP, UPI)

## Rule Changes Made Official

**Reuters**  
**ROME**—Changes in the rules of soccer to give forwards more protection from offside calls and to make it compulsory for referees to send off players who commit so-called professional fouls were made official on Thursday.

The International Board, which governs the game's rules, decided to amend the rules so that attacking players in line with the last but one defender will no longer be ruled offside. The board also agreed to write into the rules FIFA instructions to referees to clamp down on violent play and professional fouls, introduced for the World Cup finals.

The body, in which FIFA has one vote and the four British football associations one each as founders of the game, also made it obligatory for all players in all matches to wear shin guards as standard equipment.

A FIFA spokesman, Andreas Herren, said the changes would come into effect at the start of the next season in each member country. He said the amendment to the offside rule was designed to favor attacking soccer.

"In line is no longer offside," he said. "The change is to give the attacking player an advantage over the defender. It will encourage attacking football."



Zenga, right, blocks Stefano Tacconi and the gathering crowd.

## Here Come the Irish

**The Associated Press**  
**ROME**—The Irish have a long tradition of pilgrimages to Rome, but those arriving this week appear more concerned with spirited soccer than spiritual development.

Approximately 15,000 Irish fans are expected by Saturday, when Ireland plays Italy in a quarterfinal match. While some plan to visit the Vatican or the Irish College, the main reason for the trip is their team's unexpected advancement to the final eight.

On Wednesday night, the first wave could be found in the Fiddler's Elbow, the closest thing to an Irish pub in Rome. Ale and bonhomie flowed.

"The Italians have been very good to us," said P.J. Barrett, from Holy Cross in County Tipperary. "The ones at the hotel even helped me find five tickets to the match."

Some Italians at the bar complimented the Irish fans on their good behavior and their team's play.

"I like the Irish much more than the English — we've had enough of hooligans here," said Angelo Bondi, who wore a green T-shirt in honor of the visitors. "The Irish are kind of like the Italians: They love to laugh, love and drink."

He predicted Italy would defeat Ireland to reach the semifinals of the world championship. Five Irish youths immediately challenged his opinion.

"The Italians can look forward to an aerial bombardment," said David Whately, 21, from Dundalk in northeastern Ireland.

He and his friends followed the team to southern Italy for its first-round matches, then on to Genoa for Monday's penalty shootout victory over Romania. Other fans in the bar had just arrived in Rome, hoping the Irish's 17-match unbeaten streak stays alive.

"They're what we call blow-ins," said Michael Murphy, one of Whately's friends. "They come in just for the game, rather than following the every day here in Italy. . . . You can tell them by their clean jerseys."

## WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

**Naples Police Prepare for Hooligans**  
**NAPLES (Reuters)**—Naples police said Thursday they plan to mobilize 5,000 men to stop violence from English hooligans at the World Cup quarterfinal against Cameroon on Sunday.

The police chief, Antonio Barrell, said at least 2,000 men would guard Stadio San Paolo, while another 3,000 would be brought in from other areas of Italy to protect the city itself.

**Dutch and Brazilians Selling Tickets**  
**ROME (AP)**—Brazilian and Dutch fans have begun to sell their World Cup tickets for the semifinal and final matches. The Italian news agency ANSA said the asking price was three million lire (\$2,500) for prime seats in the central grandstands at Rome's Olympic Stadium. Soviet fans are also offering tickets for the semifinal match July 3 in Naples. The winner of the Ireland-Italy match will play there.

**For the Record**  
 Lee Howe Taek resigned Thursday as coach of South Korea's national soccer team, which failed to win a match at the finals. Lee was criticized for his team's lackluster performance. (AP)

Roger Mills, who leads Cameroon in scoring, fell and bruised his right shoulder during a friendly match at the team's training base in Fasano. A doctor said Mills's injury would not prevent him playing in against England. (UPI)

Pat Bonner and Ray Houghton of Ireland's team have joined an Italian television campaign to persuade young people not to use drugs. (Reuters)

Madonna, the rock star, plans to attend the World Cup final July 8 if Italy plays, according to her concert tour organizer. (AP)

The Prefect of Rome's municipal council reminded restaurants and stores on Thursday that the prohibition on sales of alcoholic beverages remained in force on days in which matches are played in the Italian capital. (UPI)

Salvatore Schillaci, the Italian striker, will receive an award from Messina, Sicily, as the Sicilian-born player who distinguished himself in soccer this season. (AP)



## SPORTS

# No Joke: White Sox Move Past A's With Sweep of the Angels

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
The Chicago White Sox in first place?

It's no joke. The team that finished last season 39th in the American League West is leading the A's by four percentage points in the American League West.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

percentage points in the American League West.

Chicago made it to the top convincingly, beating the A's three straight in Oakland, then sweeping the Angels in Anaheim, California, including a 5-2 victory Wednesday that ran the White Sox winning streak to seven games.

Even Manager Jeff Torborg had trouble believing the White Sox were in front late in June, the latest they have led a division since their pennant-winning year of 1983. But he remained cautious.

"So what?" he said. "What is this, only June 27? We're going to do the same thing we've been doing, pardon the cliché, taking it one game at a time."

Ron Kittle and Sammy Sosa led the White Sox, as they completed the sweep of the Angels. Kittle had three hits, including a pair of solo homers, and Sosa also had three hits, with a solo homer.

Tigers 5, Athletics 4: In Oakland, California, Mike Heath led off the ninth with his second homer of the season as Detroit broke a three-game losing streak and knocked Oakland out of first place in the American League West for the first time since April 11.

Red Sox 9, Blue Jays 5: In Boston, the Red Sox beat Toronto for the third straight game as Mike Boddicker extended his personal winning streak to nine games.

Rangers 9, Twins 2: In Minneapolis, Nolan Ryan allowed one run and six hits in seven innings to earn his 29th career victory as Texas ended a four-game skid.

Brewers 5, Yankees 4: In New York, Dave Parker reached 2,500 career hits and Rob Deer hit a two-run homer to power Milwaukee.

Parker, an 18-year veteran, picked up No. 2,500 with a single in the second inning.

Orioles 6, Indians 3: In Baltimore, Chris Bolas hit his first major-league home run, with two runs on base in the 10th inning, lifting the Orioles past Cleveland.

Mariners 3, Royals 2: In Seattle, rookie Jeff Schaefer's run-scoring single snapped an eighth-inning tie as Seattle sent Kansas City into last place in the American League West.

Mets 5, Cardinals 2: In a National League game in St. Louis, Frank Viola pitched a four-hitter to become the league's first 11-game winner and Darryl Strawberry extended his hitting streak to 16 games as New York won its ninth straight.

Strawberry, who went three-for-five and had a two-run single in the fifth, has the longest current hitting streak in the major leagues and is 26-for-60 with seven home runs and 22 RBIs in that span.

Pirates 5, Phillies 3: In Pittsburgh, Wally Backman drove in



A tip of the cap from Brewer Dave Parker after his 2,500th hit.

two runs, including the seventh-inning tie-breaker, and Sid Bream added a solo home run to rally the Pirates, who completed a three-game sweep of Philadelphia.

Astros 9, Padres 1: In Houston, hot-hitting Glenn Wilson drove in three runs and Jim Deshaies pitched a strong game to beat San Diego for the first time since 1986.

Wilson, with 17 RBIs in his last 17 games, hit a two-run double in the first inning against Bruce Hurst and added an RBI single in the eighth. Deshaies allowed seven hits, struck out four and walked one in 7 1/2 innings.

Brewers 4, Dodgers 0: In Atlanta, John Smoltz pitched a three-hitter for his second shutout this season

and first victory over Los Angeles, and Greg Olson homered and scored twice.

Giants 8, Reds 3: In Cincinnati, Don Robinson, pitching with just two days of rest, allowed four hits, in eight innings, and Matt Williams homered and drove in four runs as San Francisco ended Cincinnati's four-game winning streak.

Cubs 5, Expos 3: In Chicago, Ryne Sandberg, batting .422 with 17 homers and 29 RBIs in his last 29 games, had two homers and a single. Sandberg, two hits short of 1,500 for his career, homered off Montreal's Kevin Gross in the first inning and hit another solo shot off reliever Bill Sampen in the seventh.

(AP, UPI)

# Johnson's Doctor Faces Charges of Misconduct By Physicians Group

Reuters

TORONTO — The doctor of Ben Johnson, the Canadian sprinter who was stripped of his gold medal at the 1988 Olympic Games for using steroids, has been charged with professional misconduct.

Jamie Astaphan, Johnson's doctor before the Olympics, is to face a misconduct hearing that could result in him losing his license to practice medicine, the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons announced Wednesday.

"As a result of an investigation following the Seoul Olympics and following the Dublin inquiry we felt there was sufficient evidence," said a college spokesman, Linda Franklin.

Johnson predicted Thursday that he will still be able to compete with the world's fastest sprinters when his two-year suspension ends in September. The Associated Press reported from Toronto.

"I have no doubt in my mind that I can run fast again," he said at a news conference. "When I ran 9.83 and 9.79, (steroids) didn't help me that much."

Astaphan admitted last year at a public inquiry conducted by Judge Charles Dubin that he had designed a steroid program for athletes and supplied and administered the drugs.

Dubin's report on the inquiry's findings was made public on Tuesday. In it, Dubin said: "In obtaining drugs on the black market and supplying them to his patients, it cannot be said that (Astaphan) was merely prescribing drugs as a normal function of a physician."

Johnson's former coach, Charlie Francis, has been added to the list of those being sued by the U.S. sprinter Carl Lewis for what the six-time Olympic gold medalist alleges was a conspiracy to defame him. The Associated Press reported from Toronto.

Lewis began his libel action of nearly \$364 million in December against the West German magazine Stern and Darrell Robinson, a U.S. sprinter who now lives in Canada.

But an amended statement of claim, filed this month at the Supreme Court of Ontario, added Francis's name, along with more representatives of Stern, to the suit. The statement claims that there was a conspiracy that created a \$12 million slush fund "for the purpose of buying perjured testimony."

The perjured testimony was to be used to force Lewis to discontinue his libel action or defeat it in court, the statement said.

# SIDELINES

## Padres-Royals Trade Is Reported

NEW YORK (UPI) — The San Diego Padres and the Kansas City Royals are reportedly putting together a blockbuster trade that would swap Padres outfielder Joe Carter for outfielder Bo Jackson and Cy Young Award winner Mark Davis.

The Los Angeles Times reported Wednesday that talks about the trade began about two weeks ago, but nothing appears imminent. "I have talked to Jack and Bill Beck (Padres assistant general manager) generally, but nothing specifically was discussed," the general manager of the Royals, John Schuerholz, told the newspaper. "As we get closer to the All-Star break, we'll see what happens."

Jack McKeon, the Padres manager and vice president of baseball operations, said he knew nothing about the reported deal. "I don't know anything about any trade," he said. "I heard that rumor yesterday and I don't know anything about it."

## Ruling Reversed on Ripken 'Error'

BALTIMORE (AP) — Official scorer Billy Stetka, who charged Cal Ripken Jr. with an error Tuesday when the Baltimore Orioles shortstop apparently muffed a cut-off throw from center-fielder Mike Devereaux, has reversed his call, reinstating Ripken's streak of errorless games.

After viewing the videotape and talking with some players and coaches, Stetka decided Wednesday to give Devereaux a throwing error on the play. As a result, Ripken's revived errorless streak was at 69 straight games after Wednesday night's game against Cleveland, three short of Eddie Baskman's 18-year-old American League record of 72 consecutive errorless games by a shortstop.

"I talked to everyone involved," Stetka said. "Virtually to a man, everyone except Devereaux said the throw was well off line. Cal had to use more than a reasonable effort to make the play."

Ripken: Errorless streak lives.

Stetka said. "Virtually to a man, everyone except Devereaux said the throw was well off line. Cal had to use more than a reasonable effort to make the play."

## Trump Gets Tyson-Foreman Bout

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (AP) — The Trump Plaza Hotel and Casino here is to promote the doubleheader bill featuring Mike Tyson and George Foreman, not Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas as originally planned.

The announcement was made Wednesday after Caesar's Palace could not agree on the price for the September doubleheader. So Donald Trump stepped in — a day after the casino owner and Manhattan developer received a \$20 million bailout from banks who set limits on his personal finances — and the fight will be held Sept. 22 at Atlantic City's Convention Center, with Trump Plaza Hotel and Casino as promoter.

"There still are some details to be worked out, but we are very excited that Mike will be returning to the Trump Plaza ring along with boxing legend-turned-media-darling George Foreman," said the Trump Plaza president, Gary Selester. Tyson is expected to fight Alex Stewart and Foreman's likely opponent is Francesco Damiani of Italy.

For the Record

Dave Dravecky, the former San Francisco Giants pitcher who made a dramatic comeback from cancer surgery to pitch twice last season before breaking his arm, is undergoing radiation treatment in Cleveland for another tumor in his arm.

Mike Jones, 55, a manager since the 1970s of boxers including Alvin Stewart, Gerry Cooney and Billy Costello, died Tuesday of a heart attack in West Hempstead, New York.

(UPI)

(NYT)

# Canseco Signs Record 5-Year, \$23.5 Million Deal

By Leonard Koppett

New York Times Service

OAKLAND, California — Jose Canseco has signed a five-year contract worth \$23.5 million with the Oakland Athletics, making the 25-year-old outfielder the highest-paid player in baseball history.

The deal, signed Wednesday, begins with a \$3.5 million signing bonus. Combined with a \$2 million salary he will collect on his current contract, Canseco's 1990 income from the A's will be \$5.5 million.

The new contract, which runs through the 1995 season, calls for a salary of \$2.8 million next year, \$3.6 million in 1992, \$4.1 million

in 1993, \$4.4 million in 1994 and \$5.1 million in 1995.

The average over the term of the contract, including the signing bonus, is \$4.7 million.

In November, Canseco's teammate Rickey Henderson broke new financial ground with a four-year, \$12 million agreement. But that record was quickly exceeded by others. (See Scoreboard.)

For months, there had been reports of Canseco's displeasure with Sandy Alderson, Oakland's general manager, who had been publicly critical of Canseco's off-field scruples with traffic authorities and his absence at some team functions.

"We don't carry things like that into personal life," Canseco said. "Negotiation is negotiation and tactics are tactics."

Said Alderson: "Our concern is to maintain the competitiveness and the identity of the A's over a period of years, and signing Jose to a long-term contract is a step to that end."

Did Canseco think his teammates might resent his salary?

"I don't think so," he said. "The way I see it, this is a big win for all the players. It will make it that much easier for Mark McGwire and Matt Williams and other young players to negotiate for themselves."

Did Canseco think he was worth this kind of money?

"It's not a matter of what I'm worth, but what the market conditions call for," he said. "Others were making up to the \$4 million level, like Don Mattingly and Will Clark. Most of them are signed, so I think my contract should hold its ground near the top for the next few years."

In less than five seasons, through 622 games, Canseco has hit 148 home runs, driven in 474 runs and stolen 89 bases, 48 of them in 1988, when he also hit 42 homers and was the unanimous choice as the American League's most valuable player.

# BOOKS

## BUSINESS BUZZWORDS: The Tough New Jargon of Modern Business

By Michael Johnson. 164 pages. £14.95. Basil Blackwell Ltd., 108 Cowley Road, Oxford OX4 1JF, England.

Reviewed by Dave Clemens

PRACTITIONERS of business journalism may not be happy to peruse this lexicon. Many consider their speech and writing to be genuine, unmarked by clumsy corporate vernacular. They laugh on opening publicly released written by beluga whiffle jaguar-ziddan prose betrays their inferiority.

Michael Johnson turns an uncompromising mirror on such vain pride. Take "paradigm." A fine word, right? Must have used it myself once or twice. Johnson: "Pretentious . . . It caused no one harm as long as it was confined to the writings of college professors."

The lexicon's "bottom line." Surely impossible to misunderstand. Well, no. Johnson: "While a common expression in the United States and Britain, not a household term elsewhere."

Or "going south." Ah, yes. A vigorous metaphor for falling apart. But here's Johnson: "Arch conservatism: not to be used by or with ordinary people."

One message of Johnson's slim volume, directed both at business people

and at those who are in frequent contact with them, is: Watch what you say; you may be thoroughly confusing someone. The author, a one-time political reporter who learned business journalism, is ingenious (or disingenuous) enough to have noticed, for example, that less than 100 percent of human beings are born knowing what "NIH syndrome" is. (From Not Invented Here, "the rejection of an idea on the ground that it cannot possibly be of value if it comes from outside.")

But there are other messages here, and that's what makes the book worthwhile. It would be normal for Johnson, as editor of the London-based magazine International Management, to appreciate the most efficient managerial techniques. But here's what he says about "multi-dimensional decision-making": "The practice of analyzing a situation in all its aspects before taking a decision. Recent research shows that the more levels of analysis, the better the decision. The catch is that executives who manage this way are more prone to heart attacks. In other words, the better you manage, the sooner you are going to die."

One of Europe's leading buzz-words is the single market that is supposed to provide all manner of good things after 1992. Johnson, defining "Walking wounded," is less sanguine: "Men and women whose business lives have been disrupted or destroyed by forces beyond their control. Recognizable by their despondent shuffle and vacant stare. With the coming ratio-

nalization of European industry under the 1992 program, the walking wounded are sure to be a common feature of Europe's business landscape."

In Johnson's sweep through the business landscape, he dutifully notes once-occasional expressions that have fallen into cliché (reinvest the wheel, power breakfast, flavor of the month, write the bullet). These entries are perhaps the least interesting aspect of the book.

But he has also gotten his hands on some choice pieces of lingo: body shop (executive search consultancy with no sense of discrimination); brain candy (a warm series of platitudes that make them feel comfortable about your latest mistakes); reading the desk (a salesman's eyeball search for conversation topics — mementoes, family photos, etc. — on a prospect's desk); window (the few hours a day in which customers or colleagues in other time zones are available when you are).

Each reader will have a list of personal favorites, but mine, for its sheer geopolitical flippancy, is Red Bits. Johnson, noting that the British Empire was colored red on school maps, defines this term as "international marketpeak that designates the former British colonies. Thus a new product might be destined for 'the home market and the Red Bits.'"

Jargon or not, I like that.

Dave Clemens is deputy economics editor of the International Herald Tribune.

# BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN bridge as in other areas, political events have severed most international contacts with China. Since May 1989 no Western bridge groups have visited China and no Chinese experts have competed in tournaments outside their borders. But the great popularity of the game continues there. The diagrammed deal was played in a recent regional championship, and the West cards were held by Zhou Qi of Shanghai. He is best known as the country's leading tournament director, but has shown considerable defensive skill. The bidding is not on record, but may have followed the route shown. Four hearts would have no chance, but three no-trump proved tricky. South won the opening club lead with the queen, dashed the top hearts and led a spade. West was forced to win, and needed to know whether or not the remaining club honor in the South hand was about to drop. The problem was solved by cashing the top diamonds and watching East's plays. In such situations the only useful information East can give is the number of cards he holds. So East played high-low, a count signal to show an even number of cards that is normally given when the opponents lead a suit. West now knew that South's diamonds were exhausted, and was reasonably sure that his distribution was 6-2-2-3. So a spade was led, and South had to concede two club tricks at the finish. If East had played low in diamonds, indicating an odd number of cards in the suit, West would have played South with 6-3-2 and led the club ace to drop the king.

NORTH (D)  
♠ A Q J 8 7 5 2  
♥ Q J 10  
♦ A K 10 8 6 5 2  
♣ A K 10 8 6 5 2

EAST  
♠ 7 6 5  
♥ 9 8 6 5  
♦ 9 8 7 5 4 3  
♣ J

SOUTH  
♠ A Q J 10 8 6 5 4 3  
♥ A K  
♦ A K Q J  
♣ A K Q J

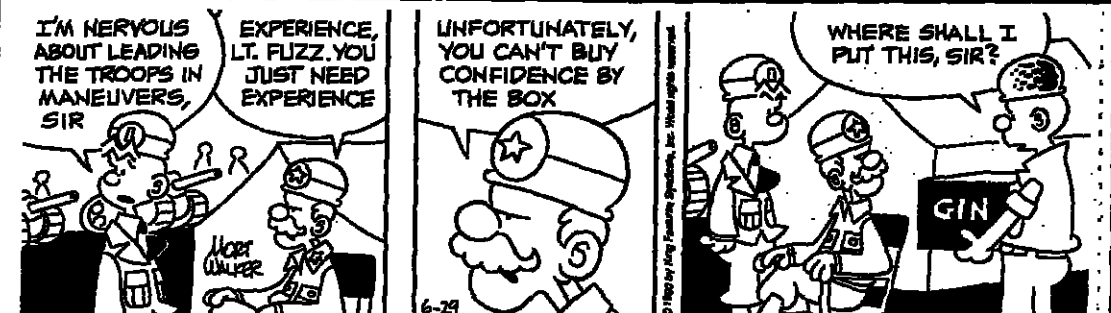
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
North: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.

West led the club ten.

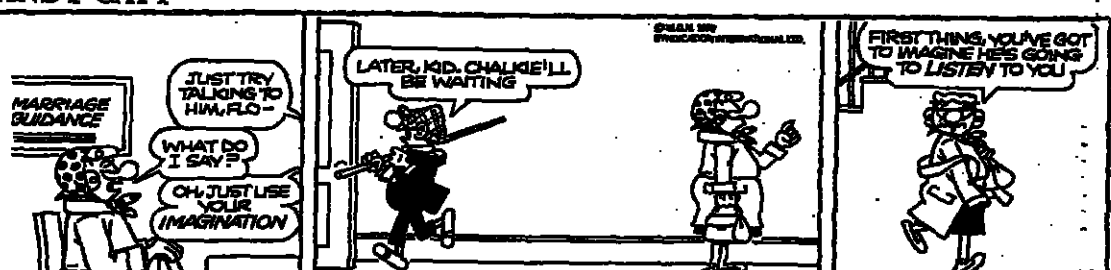
# PEANUTS



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



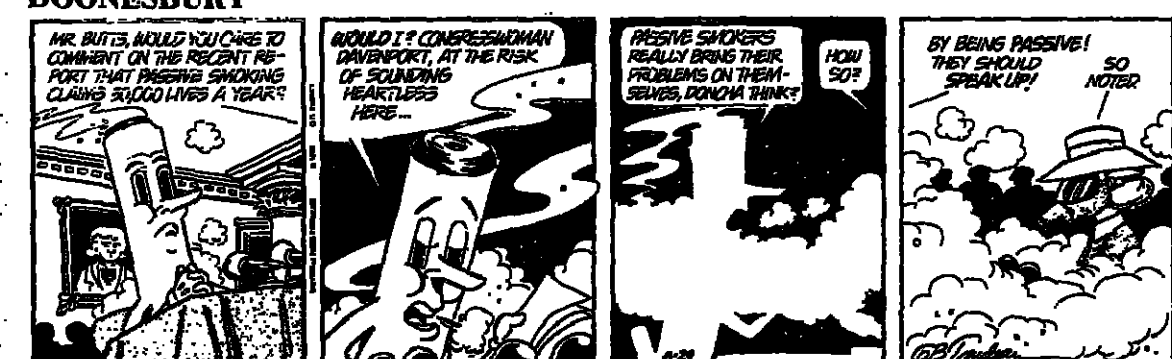
## REX MORGAN



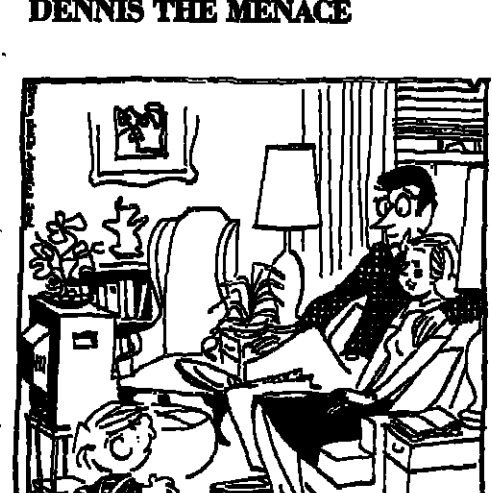
## GARFIELD



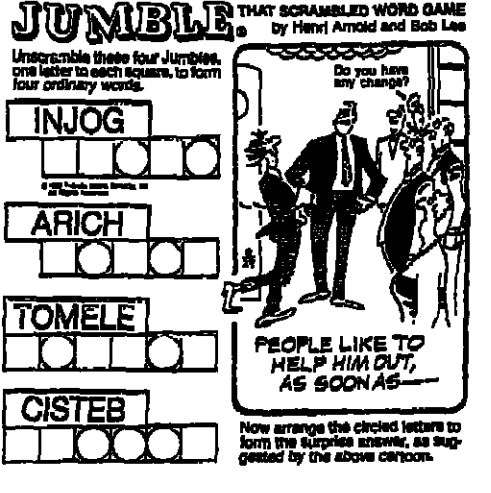
# DOONESBURY



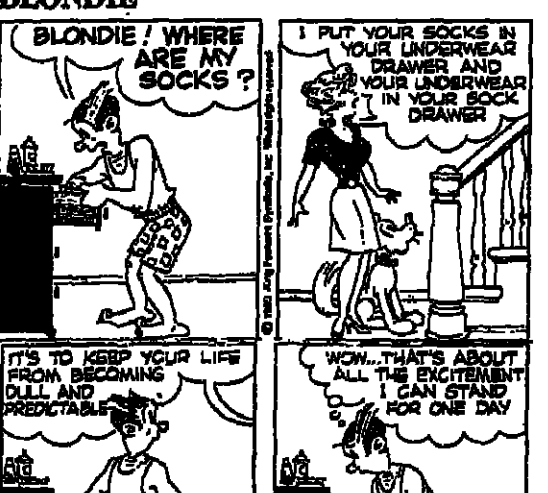
## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE



## BLONDIE



"DO I SMELL PORKCHOP AND IF NOT, WHY NOT?"

Yesterday's Jumble: CHAFE SMACK PROSTY USEFUL.  
Answer: They sometimes hold hands at the police station—GUFFS

Put your socks in your underwear drawer and wear them in your sock drawer.

HEY GARFIELD! SPREAD OUT THE BLANKET, SET OUT LUNCH, TURN THE RADIO ON...

AND SET UP THE UMBRELLA!

ABOUT THREE YEARS AGO WHEN I ENTERED COLLEGE I SAID I WOULD BE AN EXCELLENT HEALTHY!



## SPORTS

## Edberg, Lendl and Navratilova Gain Easily

**The Associated Press**  
**WIMBLEDON, England** — The mission of Ivan Lendl to finally win Wimbledon took another powerful step forward Thursday and received a further boost from a hard-hitting Austrian.

The top-ranked player in the world used his pounding serves, sharply angled volleys and over-the-top backhand to beat Jakob Hlasek of Switzerland, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0, and advance to the third round.

"He made me look bad because he played so good," said Hlasek, a quality player ranked 50th in the world. "But not only did he play well, he has really improved on grass. The whole game — the volley, the serve, the confidence. Everything."

Another player who has dedicated the season to winning Wimbledon, second-seeded Martina Navratilova, looked overpowering too. She beat Anne Smith of the United States, 6-2, 6-3.

"I was glad to get off the court as quickly as I did," Navratilova said after her victory in just over an hour. "Playing on Centre Court makes you feel like it's a final."

Stefan Edberg, the third seed and 1988 champion, beat Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2. Also advancing, although with a bit more difficulty, was Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina, the women's fourth seed. She defeated Anke Huber of West Germany 6-2, 7-6.

Out of the tournament went Henri Leconte and Ros Fairbank, the 15th seeds.

Leconte was eliminated by Alex Antonitsch of Austria, 2-6, 6-4, 7-6, 2-6, 6-3. Fairbank lost, 6-4, 6-3, to Amy Frazier, a 17-year-old American who skipped three months of the tour this spring so she could graduate from high school.

Leconte had been seeded to meet Lendl in the fourth round.

As the fourth day of the tournament was played out in cool, breezy weather, a bomb scare paralyzed part of the grounds outside Centre Court for about half an hour.

Play was suspended on three outside courts after a suspicious item — it turned out to be a camera in a leather case — was found near the main gate. Police bomb-squad officers were the all-clear after checking the item with a portable X-ray machine.

The incident did not affect play on the main courts, even though the camera was found less than 100

## WIMBLEDON

yards (90 meters) from Centre Court. Security at Wimbledon always is tight, and officers have been on increased alert since a terrorist bomb exploded at a London club this week.

The victory by Antonitsch was built on a booming serve and passing shots, and on Leconte's mistakes. The Frenchman double-faulted and flubbed a volley in the eighth game of the fifth set to give Antonitsch the service break he needed for victory.

Leconte was the eighth seed to be eliminated from the men's draw before the third round has even been finished.

Lendl's game was almost perfect as he raced past Hlasek in 78 minutes. His only lapse came when he tried to perhaps too fancy in his first service game, after opening with an ace. He double-faulted to 30-40 when he snatched two hard serves instead of simply trying to get the second serve in, then lost the game on a lob by Hlasek.

After that, however, Lendl toyed with Hlasek, who had beaten him at the Masters in New York in 1988. Lendl, the top seed here, won six straight games and never lost serve again.

He polished off the match with a 20-minute third set in which he seemed at times to be playing in slow motion, winding up and gunning shots left and right at the helpless Hlasek. He ended the match with an ace and a pair of service winners.

"I returned well, I lobbed well," Lendl said. "I think I can play a bit better. I can definitely make more first serves."

Lendl hit on only 62 percent of his first serves, the same as Hlasek. It was the only part of the game on which the two were equals.

Navratilova, seeking a record ninth Wimbledon crown, overwhelmed Smith in the early going but appeared to be having some problems with her left leg as the match wound down.

Smith did not get a break point until the eighth game of the second set. She broke at love then, on three Navratilova errors and a passing shot, and stretched her mini-streak to seven points when she went up 15-0 in the ninth game. But Navratilova, who had complained of a sore knee last week, broke back for the match.

Other seeds advanced easily, as well. Jim Courier, the men's ninth seed, beat Jason Stoltenberg of Australia, 6-2, 7-6, 6-4, and Michael Chang, the 13th seed, beat Jim Pugh, his American compatriot, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2. Katerina Maleeva, the women's seventh seed, beat Kimiko Date of Japan, 6-1, 6-4, and No. 14 Judith Wiesner of Austria beat Karine Koutnik of France, 6-3, 6-3.



Martina Navratilova, above, was flying high in her quest for a record ninth title. She disposed of Anne Smith in less than an hour. Ivan Lendl, below, seeking his first crown, was nearly as expeditious, defeating Jakob Hlasek in straight sets in just 78 minutes.



Michael Chang, the 13th seed, returning a forehand during his straight-set victory over Jim Pugh.

## Nets Make Coleman Top Pick

**As Expected, Payton and Jackson Follow in NBA Draft**

**By Anthony Cotton**

**Washington Post Service**

**NEW YORK** — Things went basically according to form in the 1990 National Basketball Association draft, with Derrick Coleman, the forward from Syracuse, made the No. 1 pick by the New Jersey Nets, before Seattle and Denver started a run on guards with Gary Payton and Chris Jackson.

But the predictability of the draft Wednesday night does not mean that the league's 27 teams left feeling secure about what transpired. "There's another way to look at this: I don't think we're finished yet," said Bertram Lee, co-owner of the Denver Nuggets, after picking Jackson, a sophomore from Louisiana State. "When you start talking about who's going to play with whom, you really have to wait for the remainder of the summer."

Lee could be correct. Perhaps the greatest anticipation Wednesday night centered around potential trades, with glamour teams — the Los Angeles Lakers and Boston Celtics — and glamour names — Dominique Wilkins, Kevin McHale and Moses Malone — being bandied.

The only trade before the draft, however, had Golden State and Atlanta flip-flopping the 10th and 11th picks. When the selecting began, the Nets, who seemed to entertain an array of offers in the last week, indeed selected Coleman.

After Coleman, Payton of Oregon State and Jackson, Orlando picked Dennis Scott of Georgia Tech. Then the Charlotte Hornets selected Kendall Gill of Illinois. (See Scoreboard.)

Based on talent alone, Coleman was regarded as the consensus top pick, but some NBA executives are leery of supposed flaws in his off-court behavior.

"I don't have doubts about myself; anyone who's around me knows what kind of person I am," Coleman said. "That kind of talk really bothers me a lot. It's just stuff being printed by people who don't know anything about what they're saying."

Coleman, the Big East Conference's player of the year last season, was considered the most versatile big man around. He averaged 17.9 points and 12.1 rebounds and is a good blocker and passer.

The Seattle SuperSonics followed New Jersey by taking Payton, a rugged defender thought to be the best point guard available. Not since the Detroit Pistons took Isiah Thomas second in 1981 has a guard been taken so high.

Denver's selection of Jackson at No. 3 is somewhat surprising. Despite averaging 30 and 27 points per game in his two college seasons, Jackson, at just over 6 feet (1.8 meters) and with questionable passing skills, is thought a risk by some.

That may be especially true in light of the fact that one of the Nuggets' starting guards last season, Michael Adams, is only 5-foot-10. The other, Fat Lever, was traded to the Dallas Mavericks last week and his backup, Todd Lichter, was seriously injured in an off-season car accident. But after trading Lever to gain the No. 3 pick in a second deal, with Miami, Denver scout Mike Evans said there was no doubt that Jackson was their man.

"We've never had problems playing two small guards together — that's just double trouble for the other team," said Evans, who was a part of such diminutive backcourts during the early 1980s. "This was our plan the whole time; we're going to move Michael to the bench and all our reports say Lichter will be fine for the season. We're going to go into the free agent market to build our team around (Jackson)."

Then came Scott, fourth overall. "I heard rumors that I would be either the first pick, if not then the

fourth," Scott said. "Before they said my name, I was thinking, 'Wait a minute, I hope I don't go past fourth.' Now, I'm going to Disney World."

For not selecting Scott with the second pick, Seattle received a pair of second-round choices, in 1993 and 1995, from the Orlando Magic.

The NBA's other Florida team, the Heat, also was involved in a trade, getting the 12th overall pick, Georgia forward Alec Kessler, from Houston in exchange for guard Dave Jamerson (No. 15) of Ohio University and forward Carl Herrera (No. 30) from the University of Houston.

During the selection process, a cascade of boos accompanied every sighting of Florida center Dwayne Schintzins.

Schintzins, an eccentric sort who sat out most of his senior season after a series of run-ins with the Gators, simply suggested before the draft that he should be a top-five pick. But it took another 19 spots before he was grabbed, by San Antonio No. 24.

In a year when most of the players after the top four seem more or less equal, most teams felt that they had to at least come away with a contributor.

Sacramento took that attitude to an extreme. The Kings entered with four first-round picks and exited with forward Lionel Simmons of La Salle, guard Travis Mays of Texas, center Duane Causwell of Temple and forward Anthony Bonner of St. Louis. They took Rambo Coles of Virginia Tech in the second round with the 40th pick, then turned around and traded him to the Heat for Rory Sparrow.

Sacramento's four first-round picks were a record for one team. The Kings, who got the three extra selections after making trades with Washington, Utah and Dallas, lost veterans Rodney McCray and Pervis Ellison in the deals.

## Italian Club Drops Shaw Lawsuit

**Readers**

**BOSTON** — The Italian basketball team Il Messaggero Roma has temporarily withdrawn a lawsuit filed here against the National Basketball Association's Boston Celtics in a dispute over the rights to Brian Shaw.

But the Italian team said Wednesday that it would vigorously pursue its claim to the 23-year-old American point guard.

"We are considering several legal options that would allow this matter to be resolved in a less emotional and paralyzing setting," an attorney for Il Messaggero, John McGovern, said in a statement. "We have not weakened in our resolve to pursue confirmation of our valid contract with Brian Shaw."

A spokeswoman for Il Messaggero said the team was likely to seek to transfer the suit, originally filed in U.S. District Court in Boston on Monday, to another U.S. venue.

The move came a day after a U.S. judge, in a separate case concerning Shaw's two contracts, ordered Shaw to sever his ties with the Italian team, with whom he signed in August, in favor of a deal made with the Celtics in January.

Judge David Mazzone, upholding a decision by an NBA arbitrator two weeks ago, ruled on Tuesday that Shaw's five-year, \$6.2 million contract with the Celtics was valid. The Celtics sued Shaw after he ignored an arbitrator's order to void his two-year, \$1.7 million contract with Il Messaggero.

## SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

## Major League Standings

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	42	29	.590	—
Seattle	41	30	.576	1 1/2
Cleveland	39	32	.549	3 1/2
Minnesota	37	34	.520	5 1/2
Detroit	35	36	.490	7 1/2
Baltimore	32	39	.448	10 1/2
New York	28	43	.396	14 1/2

## West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	44	25	.638	—
Los Angeles	42	27	.609	2 1/2
California	37	32	.539	7 1/2
San Diego	36	33	.519	8 1/2
San Francisco	35	34	.506	9 1/2
Atlanta	32	41	.441	16 1/2
Kansas City	29	44	.396	19 1/2

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	42	28	.600	—
Montreal	41	29	.586	1 1/2
New York	39	31	.559	2 1/2
Philadelphia	36	34	.514	5 1/2
Cincinnati	32	44	.421	10 1/2
St. Louis	29	47	.383	13 1/2

## West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	42	28	.600	—
San Francisco	37	33	.529	5 1/2
San Diego	36	34	.514	6 1/2
Los Angeles	35	35	.500	7 1/2
Atlanta	32	42	.438	14 1/2

## Wednesday's Line Scores

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	3	0	1.000	—
Detroit	2	1	.667	1 1/2
Los Angeles	1	2	.333	3 1/2
San Francisco	0	3	.000	5 1/2
San Diego	0	3	.000	6 1/2
Atlanta	0	3	.000	7 1/2
Philadelphia	0	3	.000	8 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	9 1/2
Chicago	0	3	.000	10 1/2
Toronto	0	3	.000	11 1/2
Baltimore	0	3	.000	12 1/2
Cleveland	0	3	.000	13 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	14 1/2
San Francisco	0	3	.000	15 1/2
San Diego	0	3	.000	16 1/2
Los Angeles	0	3	.000	17 1/2
Atlanta	0	3	.000	18 1/2
Philadelphia	0	3	.000	19 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	20 1/2
Chicago	0	3	.000	21 1/2
Toronto	0	3	.000	22 1/2
Baltimore	0	3	.000	23 1/2
Cleveland	0	3	.000	24 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	25 1/2
San Francisco	0	3	.000	26 1/2
San Diego	0	3	.000	27 1/2
Los Angeles	0	3	.000	28 1/2
Atlanta	0	3	.000	29 1/2
Philadelphia	0	3	.000	30 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	31 1/2
Chicago	0	3	.000	32 1/2
Toronto	0	3	.000	33 1/2
Baltimore	0	3	.000	34 1/2
Cleveland	0	3	.000	35 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	36 1/2
San Francisco	0	3	.000	37 1/2
San Diego	0	3	.000	38 1/2
Los Angeles	0	3	.000	39 1/2
Atlanta	0	3	.000	40 1/2
Philadelphia	0	3	.000	41 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	42 1/2
Chicago	0	3	.000	43 1/2
Toronto	0	3	.000	44 1/2
Baltimore	0	3	.000	45 1/2
Cleveland	0	3	.000	46 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	47 1/2
San Francisco	0	3	.000	48 1/2
San Diego	0	3	.000	49 1/2
Los Angeles	0	3	.000	50 1/2
Atlanta	0	3	.000	51 1/2
Philadelphia	0	3	.000	52 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	53 1/2
Chicago	0	3	.000	54 1/2
Toronto	0	3	.000	55 1/2
Baltimore	0	3	.000	56 1/2
Cleveland	0	3	.000	57 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	58 1/2
San Francisco	0	3	.000	59 1/2
San Diego	0	3	.000	60 1/2
Los Angeles	0	3	.000	61 1/2
Atlanta	0	3	.000	62 1/2
Philadelphia	0	3	.000	63 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	64 1/2
Chicago	0	3	.000	65 1/2
Toronto	0	3	.000	66 1/2
Baltimore	0	3	.000	67 1/2
Cleveland	0	3	.000	68 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	69 1/2
San Francisco	0	3	.000	70 1/2
San Diego	0	3	.000	71 1/2
Los Angeles	0	3	.000	72 1/2
Atlanta	0	3	.000	73 1/2
Philadelphia	0	3	.000	74 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	75 1/2
Chicago	0	3	.000	76 1/2
Toronto	0	3	.000	77 1/2
Baltimore	0	3	.000	78 1/2
Cleveland	0	3	.000	79 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	80 1/2
San Francisco	0	3	.000	81 1/2
San Diego	0	3	.000	82 1/2
Los Angeles	0	3	.000	83 1/2
Atlanta	0	3	.000	84 1/2
Philadelphia	0	3	.000	85 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	86 1/2
Chicago	0	3	.000	87 1/2
Toronto	0	3	.000	88 1/2
Baltimore	0	3	.000	89 1/2
Cleveland	0	3	.000	90 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	91 1/2
San Francisco	0	3	.000	92 1/2
San Diego	0	3	.000	93 1/2
Los Angeles	0	3	.000	94 1/2
Atlanta	0	3	.000	95 1/2
Philadelphia	0	3	.000	96 1/2
Minnesota	0	3	.000	97 1/2
Chicago	0	3	.000	98 1/2
Toronto	0	3	.000	99 1/2
Baltimore	0	3	.000	100 1/2

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	3	0	1.000	—
Montreal	2	1	.667	1 1/2
New York	1	2	.333	3 1/2
Philadelphia	0	3	.000	5 1/2
Cincinnati	0	3	.000	7 1/2
St. Louis	0	3	.000	9 1/2

## West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	3	0	1.000	—
San Francisco	2	1	.667	1 1/2
San Diego	1	2	.333	3 1/2
Los Angeles	0	3	.000	5 1/2
Atlanta	0	3	.000	7 1/2
Philadelphia	0	3	.000	9 1/2

## Wednesday's Line Scores

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

San Diego	0	3	.000	6 1/2
Atlanta	0	3	.000	7 1/2
Los Angeles	1	2	.333	3 1/2
Detroit	2	1	.667	1 1/2
Seattle	3	0	1.000	—



